The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FURNITURE.

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$ 35, $ 45, $ 60,
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MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance. All members in arrears are hereby notified to be present. By order of the M. E. H. P.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Masonic.

The members of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend the Regular Communication this Friday evening at 7½ o'clock; important business to every member. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secy.

I. O. O. F.

Regular meeting of Chicago Encampment No. 10, I. O. O. F., Friday, June 20, in their hall corner Clark and Washington-sts. Election of officers, revision of by-laws, [illegible]
[illegible] PERKINS, Scribe. H. A. ANDERSON, C. P.

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TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

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With Reddin & Hamilton.

THE POLARIS.

Report of the Investigation Made by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Authorities Satisfied that Capt. Hall Died a Natural Death.

They Regard the Separation of the Tyson Party from the Polaris Accidental.

What the Expedition Has Done for Science—Interesting Details.

The Tyson Survivors to Go in Search for the Missing Vessel.

Copy of Capt. Hall's Dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Robeson has sent to the President his report in full of the investigation of the Polaris matter, in which he says that the statements of all the persons rescued, who could speak or understand English, except that of the wife of Hans Christian, were taken down, and are now, together with the diaries kept by some of the party on the ice, and a diary of the cruise of the Polaris, the latter kept in German by Hermann Searns (one of the seamen remaining on board), and picked up on the ice, after separation from the ship, being printed, the bulk of them being already in type.

Secretary Robeson says it must be clearly understood that, in permitting this publication, the Department neither make nor declare any judgment against Buddington, who has no opportunity for defense or explanation.

The facts show that, though he was perhaps wanting in enthusiasm for the grand objects of the expedition, and at times grossly lax in discipline, and though he differed in judgment as to the possibility, safety, and propriety of taking the ship further north, yet he is an experienced and careful navigator, a man not addicted to liquor (of which none remained on board at the time of separation) and a safe and competent commander. The Secretary then gives the details already made public of the measures taken by him to send the steamers Juniata and Tigress to the relief, if possible, of the Polaris and the remainder of her crew. The Tigress he proposes to purchase and strengthen for the service required in a search in the Artic regions. Capt. Tyson, Esquimaux Joe, and all the rescued seamen, will accompany the expedition, being anxious to rescue their comrades and bring out their old ship.

The following is the result of the investigation and examination of Capt. Tyson, Frederick K. Meyer, Esquimaux Joe, and others of the rescued crew:

CONDENSED RESULT OF INVESTIGATION.

At midnight on Sept. 3, 1871, Capt. Hall landed with a boat on the east shore of Polaris Bay, and in the name of God and the President of the United States, raised the American flag on the land he had discovered. On one occasion, while beset in Robeson Straits, the Polaris seemed to be in such danger of being crushed, that provisions were placed on the ice, and measures taken to be in readiness for leaving her, but she happily escaped without injury.

Immediately after securing the ship in winter quarters, Capt. Hall made preparations for a sledge journey northward, and other work was commenced by landing and setting up an observatory, getting scientific observations under way, surveying the harbor, clearing up ship, and making snug for the winter. On the 10th of October Capt. Hall left the Polaris, accompanied by Mr. Chester, the first mate, and Esquimaux Joe and Hans, with two sledges and fourteen dogs, and set out on an expedition, the first step taken by Capt Hall to feel up the land more northerly than white man's foot ever before touched. In the progress of the journey, unhappily the last that Capt. Hall was to make toward the pole, he discovered, as appears by his dispatch, a river, a lake, and a large inlet, the latter in latitude 81 deg. 57 sec. north. He named this Newman's Bay, and its northern point Cape Brevoort, and the southern one Sumner Headland. At Cape Brevoort, in latitude 82 degrees 2 seconds north, longitude 61 degrees 20 seconds west, he rested, making there his sixth snow encampment. On October 20 he wrote his last dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, the original draft of which was found in his own handwriting in his own desk on its examination in Washington, after it was delivered to the Secretary of the Navy by Esquimaux Joe, who had kept the desk in his custody from the time it was picked up on the ice, after the separation of the rescued party from the ship. A copy of this dispatch, so singularly preserved, accompanies this report.

Capt. Hall himself deposited a transcript of it in a cavern on the side of the mountain at Cape Brevoort. Capt. Hall, it appears, had hoped, when he left the Polaris on this journey, to advance northward at least 100 miles, but, after having gone about 53, he was compelled by the condition of the shore, and the ice, and by the state of climate, to return and await the approach of spring for another attempt. He reached the ship on the 24th of October, apparently in his usual fine health, but was attacked the same evening with sickness at the stomach and vomiting, and, taking to his bed, was next day found to be seriously ill. His most marked symptoms seem, from the evidence, to have been such as indicated congestion of the brain, accompanied by delirium and partial paralysis of one side. The witnesses all state that his attack was called apoplexy, and some of them speak of their own knowledge of his paralysis, and delirium. He recovered, however, some days after, sufficiently to leave his bed and to move about the cabin a little, and to attempt to attend to business, but he soon had a relapse, became again delirious, and died on the 8th of November, 1871. Three days after he was buried on the shore.

From personal examination of the witnesses, and from their testimony as given, we reach the unanimous opinion that the death of Capt. Hall resulted naturally from disease without faults on the part of any one. All the persons examined testify to the uniform kindness and care of Capt. Hall, and to the good order and efficient condition of the Polaris while under his command.

On the death of Capt. Hall, Buddington succeeded to the command of the Polaris, as had been provided for in the instructions for the voyage, issued by the Secretary of the Navy. The winter was passed as usual in the Arctic regions. Early in June, before the Polaris was released from the ice, Capt. Buddington dispatched Messrs. Chester and Tyson with boats to endeavor to get as far north as practicable. With much difficulty and delay they got as far north as Newman's Bay. They there awaited the possible opening of the ice till the middle of July, when written orders from Capt. Buddington directed their return to the ship. While they were away, and some time in June, the Polaris had broken out of winter quarters, and had made several attempts to proceed northward to pick up the party with boats, but the ice was found to be impassable, and Capt. Buddington, on receiving the party on board, determined to make the best of his way southward to the United States, as soon as the ice would permit. They started southward in August, 1872, and slowly made their way along the western shore, until the next day, when the ship, having got further in the middle channel, was beset by ice, in latitude about 80 degrees 40 seconds north. She was in danger of wreck for some hours, when she was freed again. In August the ship was made fast to a large floe of ice in latitude 80 degrees 2 minutes north, and longitude about 68 degrees west, and, while still fast to this floe drifted south through Smith's sound nearly to Northumberland Island. In pursuance of usual orders under similar circumstances, a quantity of provisions and some fuel had been placed on the deck of the steamer, in readiness to be removed to the ice should the safety of the ship become endangered, and it was ordered and understood that if a crisis should be imminent, not only these stores, but the clothing, papers, records, instruments, guns, ammunition, etc., were also to be put upon the floe, in order to preserve the lives of the party and the result of the expedition, should it become necessary to abandon the ship and take refuge on the ice. A canvas had also been erected on the floe for shelter, should the ship be lost.

On the night of the 15th of October, in about latitude 79 degrees 53 minutes north, during a violent gale of wind and snow, the need for such preparation became apparent, as the ship was suddenly beset by a tremendous pressure of ice, which was driven against her from the southward, and forced in under her, pressing her up and out of the water, and by successive and violent shocks, finally throwing her over on her beam ends. Capt. Buddington directed the provisions, stores, and material in readiness as before described to be thrown overboard on the ice, and ordered half the crew upon the ice to carry them upon a thicker part to the hummocks, where they would be comparatively safe. He also sent all the Esquimaux with their kyacks out of she thip, and lowered two remaining boats upon the floe. While so engaged in the darkness of an Arctic night, in the midst of a fierce gale and driving snow-storm, the hawsers of the Polaris failed to hold her, and she broke adrift from the floe, and in a few moments was out of sight of the party, who at that moment were busily at work on the ice.

It is the uniform opinion of the witnesses, and our unanimous conclusion from their testimony and from the circumstances detailed, that the separation of the ship from the men, women, and children upon the ice-floe was purely an accident. After losing sight of the ship, some of the men and a large part of the provisions were found to be afloat on a separate piece of ice. The men were rescued by means of boats which fortunately had been saved on the ice, and the party thus collected on the main floe passed the night as well as they could. The next day they made an attempt to reach the land with the boats, but failed, notwithstanding their most persistent efforts, owing to the obstruction of the ice and the violence of the wind. While thus striving to get on shore, but at what particular time of day it is not exactly ascertained, the Polaris came in sight to the northward, apparently coming toward the floe under steam and sail. An india rubber blanket was hoisted on an oar, and displayed from the top of the hummock. The colors were set, and other signals were made to attract the attention of the Polaris, and as she passed so near to them, that they plainly saw her down to her rail, and could distinguish her escape pipe, and kept on towards them until they supposed her to be not more than four miles off, they felt sure she could force her way through the ice to their position, and that in a little while they would be again on board. In this they were disappointed. The Polaris altered her course, and disappeared behind the shore. Some time afterward, as the floe drifted away, she was again seen by some of the men under the land with her sails furled and apparently at anchor or made fast to the shore or ice. It is most likely that the party on the ice was seen from the Polaris. The hut erected on the floe, the ship's boats, the colors, the elevated signal-blanket, and the group of nineteen persons standing in relief against a white background, could scarcely have remained unnoticed. It was natural under these circumstances that the party on the ice should have felt deeply disappointed at the failure of the ship to come to their relief, and should at the time have ascribed it to over-caution, if not indifference, other than inability on the part of the responsible commander. Neither is it unnatural that this feeling, fostered by the weary watches of their long winter upon the ice, should remain to affect in greater or less degree the present judgment on the subject; but it must not be forgotten that they, like ourselves, were and are without full information of the actual condition of the Polaris at the time spoken of, and cannot know how far the real dangers of their position were understood and appreciated by those on board. Such information and knowledge are absolutely necessary to a correct judgment, and must not be assumed as a foundation of censure against the persons acting under circumstances so trying and uncertain, who, by reason of their enforced absence, have no opportunity for explanation.

It seems most likely that the actual condition of the Polaris was such as to impose upon her commander the duty of getting her, with the lives and property which remained under her charge, at once into a position of safety, under shelter of Northumberland Island, where she was last seen by the party on the floe. If such was the state of the case, the first duty of Capt. Buddington, under such circumstances, was to look to his vessel particularly, as he probably believed that the party on the ice could, by aid of two boats, the Kiaco and scow in their possession, find their way back to the Polaris quite as easily as he could force his way to them; but whatever may have been his opinion on this, the elements quickly determined the question.

Shortly after the Polaris had been sighted for the second time, a violent gale from the northeast sprang up. The waves then became thick. The ship and land was lost sight of. The ice floe drifted away to the southward with these seventeen persons still upon it. In view of the circumstances detailed, it is therefore our unanimous judgment that this final separation from the ship was also accidental.

The report next details the adventures of the party on the floe, until rescued by the Tigress on the last day of April, 1873. At the time of their separation from the Polaris every one belonging to the expedition was in good health. The Polaris had plenty of provisions, but not much coal, probably enough to last through the winter. It was last seen apparently at anchor under Northumberland Island, where it is most likely she remained for winter quarters. Dr. Hayes found Esquimaux residing on that island, and an Esquimaux settlement at Nacoik, close by. Communication with these people could be easily opened and maintained, and no apprehension for the Polaris, or in the absence of accident or sickness for those on board, is entertained by any of the rescued persons. As to whether, the ship can make her way to the Danish settlement at Uper Navik or Disco, without steam, if she got free from ice this season, supposing her to be in as good condition as when the rescued party was last on board, the witnesses differ in judgment, but the safer if not the better opinion is that she will need assistance to bring her completely and safely out.

SCIENTIFIC.

On board the Polaris are specimens of driftwood picked on or near the shores of Newman's Bay and Polaris Bay, among which Myers thought he recognized distinctly the walnut, the ash, and the pine. Among the numerous facts that appear to be shown by the testimony elicited on examination, we may mention as one of much interest, that the dip of the needle amounted to 45°, and its variation to 96°, being less than at Port Fruike and Rensselaer Harbor, as given by Dr. Kane and Dr. Hayes. The rise and fall of the tides were carefully observed, the average being about 5¼ feet. The greatest depth of water noted was about 100 fathoms. The existence of a constant current southward was noticed by the expedition, its rapidity varying with the season and locality. The winter temperature was found to be much milder than was expected, the minimum being 50 degrees below zero in January, although March proved to be the coldest month. The prevailing winds were from the northeast, although there were occasional tempests from the southwest. High winds were noticed, however, from all points of the compass. Rain was occasionally observed, only on land however, the precipitation presenting itself over the ice in the form of snow. During the summer the extent of both lands and elevations was bare of snow and ice, excepting patches here and there in the shade of the rocks. The soil during this period was covered with a more or less dense vegetation of moss, with which several Arctic plants were interspersed, some of them of considerable beauty, but entirely without scent; many small willows, scarcely reaching the dignity of shrubs. The rocks noticed ware of a schistose or slate nature, and in some instances contained fossil plants, specimens of which were collected. Distinct evidence of former glaciers were seen in localities now bare of ice. These indications consist in occurrence of terminal and lateral moraines. Animal life was found to abound, musk oxen being shot at intervals throughout the winter. Geese, duck, and other water fowls, including plovers and other wading birds, abounded during the summer, although the species of land birds were comparatively few. No fish were seen, although nets and lines were frequently called into play in attempting to obtain them. The waters, however, were found filled to an extraordinary degree with marine invertebrats, including jelly-fish and shrimps. Seals were very abundant. Numerous insects were observed also, especially several species of butterflies, bees, and insects of like character.

The geographical results of the Polaris expedition, so far as they can now be ascertained from the testimony of Messrs. Tyson, Myer, and their comrades, may be summed up briefly as follows: The open Polar Sea laid down by Kane and Hayes is found to be in reality a sound of considerable extent, formed by a somewhat abrupt expansion of Kennedy Channel to the northward, and broken by Lady Franklin's Bay on the west, and on the east by a large inlet twenty miles wide at the opening, and certainly extending far inland. Its length was not ascertained, and Mr. Myer thinks it may be in fact a strait, extending till it communicates with the Francis Joseph Sound of Germania and Hanse expedition, and with it defining the northern limits of Greenland. This inlet was called the Southern Fiord. North of it, on the same place, is the indentation of a shore called Polaris Bay by Capt. Hall. Here the Polaris wintered. The northern point of this bay is named Cape Lupton. Its southern point is yet without a name. From Cape Lupton the land bends to the northeast, and from the eastern shore is a new channel from twenty-five to thirty miles wide, opening out of the sound above mentioned, to which Capt. Hall, as has already been stated, gave the name of Robeson's Straits. The western shore of these straits, north of Grinnellsland, is also nameless. Northeast of Cape Lupton in latitude 81 degrees 37 minutes is a deep inlet which Capt. Hall called Newman's Bay, naming its northern point Cape Brevoort, and its southern bluff Summer Headland. The trend of land continues to Repulse Harbor, in latitude 87 degrees 9 minutes north,—the highest northern position reached by land during this expedition. From an elevation of 1,700 feet at Repulse Harbor, on the east coast of Robeson's Straits, it was seen that the land continues northeast to the end of these straits, and thence east and southeast till lost in the distance, its vanishing point being south of east, from the place of observation. No other land was visible to the northeast, but land was seen on the west coast, extending north as far as the eye could reach, and apparently terminating in a headland, 84 degrees north. The errors in shore line by the west coast, as laid down by Dr. Hayes, and also the errors in the shore line of Greenland, as laid down by Dr. Kane, were observed and corrected. Of course the full scientific results of the Polaris expedition cannot be known until that vessel shall have been found and brought back with the treasures she has gathered, and the records and details of her Arctic explorations. But enough is told by the witnesses whom we have examined to excite the expectation and encourage the hope of large and valuable additions to the domain of human knowledge.

(Signed) GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy,
SPENCER F. BAIRD,
Assistant-Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute,
WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
Commodore United States Navy,
H. W. HOWGATE,
Acting Signal Officer, United States Army.
To the President, June 16.

COPY OF THE DRAFT OF CAPT. HALL'S DISPATCH.

SIXTH SNOWHOUSE ENCAMPMENT,
CAPE BREVOORT, North Side Entrance to Newman's Bay, Lat. 82 deg. 3 min. North, Long. 61 deg. 20 min. West, Oct. 20, 1872.

The Honorable Secretary of the United States Navy, George M. Robeson:

Myself and party, consisting of Mr. Chester, First Mate, my Esquimaux Joe, and Greenland Esquimaux Hans, left the ship in winter quarters at Thank God Harbor, latitude 81 degrees 38 minutes north, longitude 61 degrees 44 minutes west, at meridian of Oct. 10, on a journey by two sledges, drawn by fourteen dogs, to discover, if possible, a feasible route inland for my sledge to journey next spring to reach the North Pole, purposing to adopt such a route, if found better than a route over the old floes and hummocks of the strait, which I have designated Robeson Strait, after the Honorable Secretary of the United States Navy. We arrived here on the afternoon of Oct. 17, having discovered a lake and river on our way. Along the latter, our route was almost a serpentine one, which led us on to the bay, fifteen minutes distant from here southward and eastward. From the top of an iceberg, near the mouth of the said river, we could see that this bay, which I have named after the Rev. Dr. Newman, extended to the highland eastward and southward of that position, about 15 miles, making the extent of Newman's Bay from its headland or cape, full 30 miles. The south cape is a high, bold, and noble headland. I have named it Sumner Headland, after the Hon. Charles Sumner, orator and United States Senator, and the north cape, Brevoort Cape, after J. Carson Brevoort, a strong friend to Arctic discovers. On arriving here we found the mouth of Newman Bay open water, having numerous seals therein bobbing up their heads, this open water making close both to Sumner Headland and Brevoort Cape, and the ice of Robeson Strait being on the move debarred all chance of extending our journey on the ice up the straits. The mountainous land, none other about here, will not admit of our surveying further north, and, as the time of our expected absence was understood to be for two weeks, we commence our return to-morrow morning. To-day we are storm-bound to this our sixth encampment. From Cape Brevoort we can see land extending on the west side of the strait to the north 22 degrees west, and distant about 70 miles, thus making the land we discovered as far as latitude 83 degrees 5 minutes north. There is the appearance of land further north, and extending more easterly than what I have just noticed, but a peculiarly dark nimbus cloud that constantly hangs over what seems to be the land prevents my making a full determination.

On August 31 the Polaris made her greatest northern latitude, 82 degrees 29 minutes north, but, after several attempts to get her further north, she became beset, when we were drifted down to about 81 degrees 30 minutes. When an opening occurred, we steamed out of the pack, and made harbor on Sept. 3 where the Polaris is. [A corner of the manuscript is here burned off.]

Up to the time I and my party left the ship, all have been well, and continue with high hopes of accomplishing our great mission. We find this a much warmer country than we expected. From the Cape Alexander, the mountains on either side of Kennedy Channel and Robeson Strait were found entirely bare of snow, with the exception of a glacier that we saw, commencing in latitude 80 degrees 30 minutes north, on the east side of the strait, and extending in a northeast direction. As far as can be seen from the mountains by Polaris Bay, we have found that the country abounds with live seals, game, goose, and duck, musk cattle, rabbits, wolves, foxes, bears, partridges, lemnings, etc. Our sailors have shot two seals in the open waters while at this encampment. Our long Arctic night commenced Oct. 13, there having been only the upper limb of the sun above the glacier at meridian.

This dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy I finish at this moment, 8:23 p. m., having written it in ink in our snow hut, the thermometer outside minus 7 degrees. Yesterday the thermometer was minus 20 degrees to 23 degrees, that is 20 degrees minus to 23 degrees minus Fahrenheit.

A copy of this dispatch was placed in a pillar at Brevoort Cape Oct. 21, 1871.

CAPT. TYSON

says in his testimony that in the consultation of the officers with Capt. Hall on the 20th of September, 1871, relative to going further north, it was decided to advance. Buddington opposed the plan, saying "He would be d——d if he would move from there." He then walked off, and Capt. Hall had some further conversation with Buddington. The ship then went into winter quarters, although the channel was then open as far as he could see.

CAPT. HALL'S SICKNESS.

During his sickness, Capt. Hall was delirious. After getting somewhat better, he still seemed to think some one was going to injure him, and was very suspicious. He thought some one was going to poison him. He accused Buddington and the doctor with trying to injure him. When he partially recovered he was careful of what he ate and drank. The night of his death, he retired, and Mr. Chester, who was with him, said he was feeling better, and would be around in a few days. During the night he grew worse and died. Tyson obtained information from Buddington, who came to his room and told him the Captain was dying. Capt. Tyson went to the cabin to look at him. He was insensible, and lay on his face in his berth. Capt. Tyson could not see his face, which appeared to be buried in the pillow, and he was breathing heavily, and so he died. He never said a word before his death. There had been some little difficulty between Capt. Buddington and Capt. Hall. It was before he started on his journey. Capt. Hall was about suspending Buddington from duty. The difficulty was his foul language about the ship, and his taking anything he could lay his hands on in the shape of provisions and liquors. Capt. Tyson told Capt. Hall to give Buddington a good talking to, and perhaps he would do better. On strength of that he passed it over, and went on his sledge journey, and returned and died.

Capt. Buddington assumed command in his own way. Spring came, and nobody was allowed to go. He swore he would be d—d if anybody should do anything, but he allowed an attempt at an expedition with boats. They started for home on the 15th of August. The ship was leaking. They were beset with ice just north of Cape Frazer. The cause of that was, Buddington was intoxicated, and run his vessel off in the middle of the sound. He was drunk not on rum, but with alcohol, which he obtained from Dr. Bessel's stores. The Doctor caught him at it and they had quite a tussle together. The Polaris drifted on till the night of the 15th of October. They had a great deal provisions on the deck, placed there in case of an emergency. The engineer came running up out of his room, and reported that the vessel had sprung a leak additional. Capt. Buddington cried: "Throw everything overboard." This the crew proceeded to do, but the alarm proved a false one, and as Tyson found that the ship was making no more water, he went on the ice to try to save the provisions if possible, and after a short time the ship broke away in the darkness, and was lost sight of in a moment.

Tyson says Buddington was a disorganizer from the very commencement. He associated himself with the crew, and slandered his commander, and in other ways spoke slightingly of him. His ground of complaint was that Capt. Hall was not a seaman.

Tyson gave further testimony as to his drinking habits. No one on board ever disputed Buddington's commands, and there was no violence of any kind on the ship.

FREDERICK MYERS'

testimony was in accord with Tyson as to Capt. Hall's sickness and death. Buddington was drunk most always, while they were going southward.

THE ESQUIMAUX.

Esquimaux Joe and his wife Hannah having been examined, the former said the ship was all right when Capt. Hall was alive. Capt. Hall complained to him that the coffee made him sick. He said something about being poisoned, but Joe could not tell exactly what it was.

Hannah testified that Capt. Hall told her the coffee was too sweet for him, and made him vomit. When delirious he spoke of somebody having poisoned him, but not at other times. She did not believe he had been poisoned, and did not hear him accuse anybody of doing so, except when he was out of his head.

FIRES.

Four Blocks of Buildings Burned in Burlington, Iowa.

The Opera-House, Court-House, and Other Large Buildings in Ruins.

Loss, $300,000—Insurance, $150,000.

Other Fires Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 19.—At about 3 o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was sounded, and flames were at once seen issuing from almost every part of the new Opera-House, which was being constructed by Luke Palmer, on Main street, between Washington and Columbia. Almost instantly this building was enveloped in flames. In less than five minutes after the flames were discovered, the walls caved and fell down simultaneously.

The fire by this time was in the livery stable of Mr. P. F. Ulericho, on Washington street, but the horses and carriages of every description had been taken from the building. The wind was blowing in a northeasterly direction and drove the flames from the old post-office corner, and the building immediately east of it. It also drove the flames from Mr. Wright's new building, on the corner of Main and Washington, and it being fire-proof, was saved, or it saved itself. These buildings mentioned were all that were saved on the block bounded by Main, Washington, Third, and Chestnut streets.

The fire soon caught east of Main street in the frame buildings, and it caught in the Court-House. Bennett & Franz' carriage factory and Mr. Bennett's dwelling were soon in flames. The block bounded by Main, Washington, Water, and Court was soon burning, and the ground was all burnt over with the exception of Nick Wayne's dwelling and saloon and the laundry. From these two blocks the flames spread very rapidly to the two blocks immediately north, carrying complete destruction, excepting Duncan & Harford in the last block, and three dwellings on the northwest corner of the west block, so that there are but about nine buildings left on the four blocks bounded by Water, Washington, Third, and Court streets.

The best buildings burned were the Opera-House, Bennett Franz' carriage factory, Court-House, livery stable, McCutcheon House, the Swede Hotel, and a few other brick buildings. There were a large number of dwelling houses, stores, blacksmith shops, and a large amount of lumber belonging to Duncan & Hosford destroyed also.

During the progress of the fire, Galesburg, Ottumwa, and Cedar Rapids sent us assistance. The old Tornado was the first to arrive, from Galesburg, with six hundred feet of hose and thirty men, under charge of the foreman, G. W. Williams. It reached the city at 8 a. m. by freight. A steamer, the Ottumwa City, from Ottumwa, with thirty men and 800 feet of hose, arrived at 8:20, coming by special train, which made the run of seventy-five miles, including a stop at Mount Pleasant for breakfast, in one hour and thirty minutes.

The Scandinavian House, on the corner of Front and Columbia streets, was one of the last of the large buildings to burn. It took fire about daylight, and was soon a mass of flames. The house was the joint property of John Armstrong and H. H. Scott. Before sunrise, and while the building was wrapped in a sheet of flame, Mr. Armstrong contracted for 300,000 brick to rebuild the house thus being laid waste. We call this enterprise, and we gladly take it as the foreshadowing of a spirit that will characterize the owners of the real estate in all the burnt district, and that, before twelve months will have passed, the four squares burned over will be much better built than they were before. The total losses are $307,800, divided as follows: Luke Palmer, $75,000; miscellaneous, $50,000; Bennet & Frantz, $30,000; Unterkircher, $21,000; Duncan & Hosford, $20,000; the Court House, $20,000; McCutcheon House, $12,000; Chris. Allen, $10,000; John Woldhoff, $10,000; Anton Berger, $6,000; Parsons, Berry & Warren, $5,000; Dewein's estate, $5,000; Scandinavian House, $4,000; Lambert Quinn, $4,000; Mrs. Bamford, $4,000; Vermont House, $3,500; Dr. Harvey, $3,500; Pacific House, $3,000; J. Bennett, $3,000; John Boesch, $3,000; J. Ebner, $3,000; W. Larrett, $2,500; John Wickless, $2,000; Mr. Egenolf, $2,000; Arrick's estate, $1,200; Thos. Lawther's estate, $1,000; P. Krieckbaum, $1,000; D. Judd, $1,000; John Leiger, $1,000; Hagerty, $900; Nixon & Strauss, $800; Geo. Keichbaum, $800; I. O. O. F., $500; N. Wagner, slight loss.

Insurance companies suffer to the amount of $150,614, the different companies as follows: Imperial, London, $16,450; Allemania, $9,200; German, Erie, $8,442; London, Liverpool & Globe, $8,000; Aurora, Cincinnati, $7,650; Phœnix, Hartford, $7,100; Royal, Liverpool, $7,000; Queen, London, $7,000; North American, $7,000; National, Hannibal, $6,800; Springfield, Mass., $5,800; Firemen's Fund, $5,700; Traders', Chicago, $5,000; German, Freeport, $5,000; Continental, New York, $5,000; North British, London, $5,000; Girard, Philadelphia, $4,000; Home, N. Y., $3,000; National, Hartford, $3,000; German American, $3,000; Howard, N. Y., $3,000; Amazon, $2,700; St. Joseph, Mo., $2,650; North Missouri, $2,500; Ætna, $2,400; National, Philadelphia, $2,022; St. Paul, Minn., $2,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,000; Phenix, Brooklyn, $1,500; State, DesMoines, $1,200; Hartford, Conn., $1,000; Black River, N. Y., $500.

The above is an accurate statement.

DETROIT, Mich, June 19.—The Village of Mayville, Tuscola County, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. No particulars received.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—The woods are on fire between Big Cedar and Escanaba, Northern Michigan, along the line of railroad. Trains are prevented from passing.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 18.—The Carew paper-mill at South Hadley Falls, Mass., was almost wholly burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is $50,000; insured.

FOREIGN.

Virulent Small-Pox in Chatham, England.

Deputy Ranc, of France, to Be Prosecuted for Communism.

Joint Note from South American Republics Demanding the Independence of Cuba.

A Woman Hung in Canada, Yesterday, for Murdering Her Husband.

CUBA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Private dispatches from San Jose say that Costa Rica has responded to the circular letter recently sent out by United States of Columbia, calling on all the Risparo-American Republics to join in a demand to Spain for the independence of Cuba, and in case of refusal to intervene with force from Havana.

The news has come that the Spaniards have found several empty lighters along the coast which, from their construction and position are thought to have been used to carry arms and stores to the patriots.

It is rumored in Cuban circles here that a large expedition of men and war material is on its way to join the revolutionary forces.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, June 19.—The case of M. Ranc was taken up in the Assembly this afternoon, and gave rise to an animated debate, which was participated in by a large number of Deputies. A member of the Left offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the charges against M. Ranc before authority for his prosecution be given. The resolution was rejected by vote of 450 nays to 200 yeas. The report of the Special Committee granting Gen. Ladmirault authority to prosecute M. Ranc was then adopted by a vote of 485 affirmative to 137 negative.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 19.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern, dated yesterday noon, reports 443 miles of cable paid out. The Great Eastern was then in north latitude 52 degrees 30 minutes west, longitude 20 degrees 36 minutes.

A virulent type of small-pox is prevailing at Chatham. Twenty-nine women have been attacked by the scourge.

LONDON, June 20—6 a. m.—A party of farmers from the south of England sailed yesterday for America. They intend to settle in Minnesota.

The Shah of Persia will visit the Queen at Windsor to-day.

BELGIUM.

LONDON, June 19.—A correspondent at Brussels telegraphs that the Belgian Government has refused Gen. Cluseret, the French Communist, safe conduct into Belgium, and further informed him that if he came into the country he would be arrested and surrendered to the French authorities.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 19.—A majority of the Finance Committee of the Cortes are in favor of abolishing the law granting pensions to members of the Cortes, and placing them on the same footing with other functionaries.

LONDON, June 20.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Daily News* says the Conservatives in the Cortes are seeking to revive the project to establish a Unitarian Republic, with Marshal Serrano as President.

CANADA.

FORT GARRY, June 19.—A Mennonite deputation from Russia have arrived at the township set apart for them by the Government for their approbation, and appear well pleased with the country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, June 19.—This morning at half-past 8 o'clock Mrs. Workman paid the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of her husband some months ago in the Township of Sarnia. It was considered at the time of her trial that the circumstance was more the result of a drunken brawl than premeditated murder, and great exertions were made up to the very day of the execution for a commutation of the unhappy woman's sentence, and two petitions to that purpose were presented to the Executive in Ottawa, but without avail, and stern justice has demanded the fulfillment of sentence. The condemned woman left her cell accompanied by two ladies and three clergymen, who had interested themselves in her spiritual welfare. When the bolt was drawn she dropped six feet, dying instantly, without a motion or groan. The execution was essentially private, as none but officials and members of the press were present.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., June 19.—The repairs to the Welland Canal have been completed, and navigation has again resumed.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

She is Fined $100 and Costs of Prosecution.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 19.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Judge Selden made a motion in the case of Miss Anthony for a new trial upon the ground of misdirection of the Judge in ordering a verdict of guilty without submitting the case to the jury. The Court, in a brief review of the argument of the counsel, denied the motion. The District Attorney immediately moved that the judgement of the Court be pronounced upon the defendant. The Court made the inquiry of Miss Anthony if she had anything to say, why sentence should not be pronounced.

Miss Anthony answered and said she had a great many things to say, and declared that in her trial every principle of justice had been violated; that every right had been denied; that she had had no trial by her peers; that the Court and jurors were her political superiors, and not her peers, and announced her determination to continue her labors until equality was obtained, and was proceeding to discuss the question involved in the case when she was interrupted by the Court with the remark that these questions could not be reviewed. Miss Anthony replied she wished it fully understood that she asked no clemency from the Court; that she desired and demanded the full rigor of law.

Judge Hunt then said, "The judgment of the Court is, that you pay a fine of $100 and the costs of prosecution," and immediately added, "There is no order that you stand committed until the fine is paid;" and so the trial ended.

A motion for a new trial is to be made in the case of the Inspectors, to-morrow morning, on the ground that Hall, one of the defendants, was absent during the trial.

The Pig Iron Interest.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—The National Association of Pig Iron Manufacturers met at the Kennard House to-day. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. A. B. Stone, of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company. Mr. Harry H. Brown, of the Jackson Iron Company, was chosen Secretary pro tem.

A letter was read from Secretary Dunlap, tendering his resignation. Accepted.

The most important work of the meeting was in the debate and resolutions. The former was of a confidential character. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That is the sense of this meeting that the currency now in circulation is inadequate to the requirements of the general business, and we suggest, as a permanent remedy for the stringency, the arrangement of a free banking law, and meanwhile, until such law can be enacted, it will, in our judgment, be expedient for the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the $44,000,000 of legal tender reserves.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that in the present condition of the iron trade in this country, it is desirable that the production of metal should be curtailed so far as possible until a more favorable market is established, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of the Association. Carried.

Adjourned, after the transaction of considerable routine business, to meet in Pittsburgh next month.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Why There Were 10,156 Deaths Reported Last Year.

Visit to the Region from Whence a Large Number of Funerals Depart.

What a Reporter Saw While Walking Through Bridgeport.

The Abominations In and Around the Slaughter and Rendering Houses.

Frightful Condition of Ogden Slip and Healy Slough.

Letters from Citizens on the Subject of Sewerage.

Memorandum from the American Public Health Association.

CHAPTER III.

Filthy, odorous, and pest-breeding streets are largely responsible for the greater portion of the 10,156 deaths reported for the year 1872. That must have been the general verdict of those who have read the description of some of the streets of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. But, bad as that district is, there are still others that are accessories, if not equally responsible, for this wholesale slaughter. The districts described yesterday were given the preference, because they are situated in the very heart of the city, and are the most densely populated. That those streets have no sewers is unpardonable, if not criminal. There are still other districts, the death-rate of which is equally large, if not larger, than that of the districts described yesterday; but they are farther out of the way, and not so densely populated as those mentioned. It will be observed by looking at the sewerage map published with our first article, that all the wards showing a large death-rate lie within that part of the city which, on the map, is shaded as low and marshy ground. One of the lowest, as well as unhealthiest, wards is the Sixth, which includes all the territory west of Clark and south of Twenty-second street. It is the southwest corner of the city, and embraces within its limits the well-known, much-abused Bridgeport.

By taking a walk through the ward, after entering it at the corner of Clark street and Archer avenue, the first street reached deserving special mention is Elgin, which has lately been sewered, but, as the houses are unconnected with the drain, the street, or alley, for it is only 44 feet wide, is in a horrible condition, and all the yards and lots are very filthy. Heaps of garbage are lying in the middle of the street, breeding disease in the hot sun, while mountains of manure decorate the yards. The odors arising from this conglomeration of filth, mix with the fumes and gases escaping from the chemical works of Mahler & Chappel, on Stewart avenue, between Elgin and Twentieth streets, which combination of smells creates a stench in which that of sulphur greatly predominates, impressing one with the idea that here is the shaft leading down to the regions of His Satanic Majesty, and this impression is further strengthened by the sight of heaps of sulphur facing the street. How unhealthy these fumes are may be imagined from the fact that all the large trees within a radius of 100 yards of these works have been killed, the black trunks of which are still standing, like ghastly spectres, looking upon Elgin street as if to warn the inhabitants to shun and leave this place of pestilence and death, where trees cannot exist, much less human beings.

Grove is another street that is lifting up daily its odorous voice in supplication to be cleaned, but without avail, probably because the Alton & St. Louis Railroad runs through it, and is expected to carry all the sweet aromas arising therefrom to our neighbor on the Mississippi. Calkins & Fisher's lumber-steaming establishment, on this street, is surrounded by dark, brown pools of stagnant water, which escapes from their boilers, and has no other outlet except to run under the neighboring houses, where it becomes stagnant and filthy, forcing sickness and death into the homes of those that are compelled to live there.

While the reporter and the sanitary policeman that was accompanying him were measuring the depth of the water which had collected under one of these houses, an old woman, haggard and worn, came out of her door and asked, "Are ye the men to see that there is something done for us"? On being answered in the affirmative, the poor woman, with tears in her eyes, exclaimed: "God bless ye and yer families for this. Two children I have already lost, and the rest of us will soon follow them if nothing is done for us." The reporter and the party accompanying him assured the poor woman that something should be done for her.

A few yards south of this place is a large vacant lot, which is filled to overflowing with stagnant water. This is caused by a leak in the waterpipe beneath the railroad track, and as the railroad company objects to having its track torn up, which has to be done to repair the leak, the water is allowed to overflow and inundate the surrounding property, though much damage is done thereby.

Under the sidewalk on the northeast corner of Archer avenue and Grove streets there can be observed such a sink of iniquity the like of which human eye has never seen nor nose turned up at, since the creation of the world. To stand ten minutes before this pool makes one's nostrils curl with a suspicion of his own decay. It needs only to be mentioned that this pesthole is occasioned by the overflowing of numberless water-closets that abound under the sidewalk, and no one will ever hereafter pass that spot without holding his or her nose.

Overpowered and sickened by the poison, one leaves this nauseating spot to inhale a few whiffs of fresh air on the bridge. But what is this? Instead of fresh air an aroma of death is inhaled. Wondering what this can be, one looks around, but nothing unusual meets our eye, until at last it droops down and looks upon the dark chasm far below. An inky, boiling, bubbling river meets the gaze, from which poisonous gases continually escape, polluting the atmosphere for miles around. There is no necessity for any lengthy description of this place. It is as familiar to every Chicagoan as hash is to a Wabash avenue boarder. Every one must have read of the bridge, and the inky waters below. It has been sung by all the poets of high and low degree Chicago has ever brought forth. This bridge is the gate to the Cologne of America—Bridgeport—and the sty beneath is Ogden's Slip, the receptacle of the abominations of slaughter and rendering houses, and beyond, as far as the eye can reach, the beautiful Bridgeport is situated,

—No shimmering sun here ever shone
No halesome breeze here ever blew.

Clouds of smoke envelop everything, and the all-pervading smell is an odor of dead. Deadly gases that arise from numberless escape-pipes are carried by the winds into the homes of the rich as well as of the poor, where they are continually inhaled and ultimate disease and death will be the result. No such places as are found in this district should be tolerated.

The streets of Bridgeport are not in such a horrible condition as some of the streets heretofore described. This is in a great measure due to the honesty and integrity of Mr. Bieson, Street Commissioner for this district. Mr. Bieson is a simple-minded German, who feels a great pride in his position, and looks after his men, and as a consequence the work under his charge is well done—the streets are plowed and nicely rounded, and the ditches properly dug out. But just here it would be of little importance whether the streets are neglected or not; the odors and gases hovering around everywhere could not be more intense than they already are. They come from the numberless slips, sloughs, slaughter and rendering houses, candle and soap, blood and gut factories, that everywhere abound. The largest and best known of these establishments is Reid, Sherwin & Co.'s slaugher and packing-house, which is situated at the head of Ogden's Slip, into which drains all the liquid refuse from their immense institution. Here are slaughtered from 1,000 to 1,500 cattle weekly, the offal of which is dumped into pens below. Most of these pens are continually filled to the brink, and through the floors there oozes a dark putrid fluid, which runs into Ogden Slip. All around this rottenness millions of flies are feasting, while heaps of hides, entrails, and dead calves meet the eye everywhere. That part of the offal that is too thick to run into Ogden Slip is collected and manufactured into fertilizers, heaps of which are lying around, and add not a particle to the agreeableness of the smell pervading the place. But the worst and unhealthiest smell arises from the rendering tanks, where the fat is melted into tallow. From these tanks there is continually escaping a blue vapor, which, if carbonized, will burn like gas.

At Derby & Pond's gut factory, opposite Reid, Sherwin & Co.'s glue establishment, they are cleaning guts and packing pigs' feet and tripe, the scrapings of which usually cover the floor to the depth of an inch. All the soluble part of this stuff runs into a sewer on McGregor street, and, if the sewer does not run into Ogden Slip, no one knows where it does lead to.

Next to this place is Turner Bros.'s gut-string manufactory. This place is in a very dilapidated and filthy condition, the floors being in a fine state of rottenness, superinduced by the offal and gut-scrapings strewn around and allowed to decompose. In the yard of this establishment is an abomination which should be immediately corrected. All that part of the offal too thick to run into the sewer is dumped into a deep, square hole in the centre of the lot, which is partially covered up with boards, over which is spread a thin layer of earth. From this hole a stench arises stronger and far more deadly than any of those heretofore described. Webster's Dictionary does not contain an expression adequate to convey the idea of the odor arising from this chasm of decomposed guts, and the sooner the authorities have this nuisance abated and the hole filled up with earth, the better it will be for the health of the entire city.

Next comes Schneider & Co.'s tallow factory, which also largely contributes to the conglomeration of filth in Ogden Slip. The establishment is kept tolerably clean, but yet the odors arising therefrom are very noxious indeed. All these places, and many others of smaller degree, add to the filthy condition of Ogden Slip.

Leaving Ogden Slip, and crossing Archer avenue, J. C. Mitchell's slaughter-house comes in view. Mostly hogs are killed here. It is the dirtiest and filthiest of all the slaughter-houses at Bridgeport. The hog-pens, which front on Archer avenue, and are concealed from view by a high board fence, are about the nastiest pens in which hogs were ever quartered. There are at least two feet of filth and manure on the floors, and how it smells can be imagined from the fact that from 500 to 1,000 hogs take daily ablutions in this morass. In the yard stands a large tank full of clotted blood, livers, and entrails, all of which are in the highest state of decomposition. This tank, by actual mesurement, is ten feet deep.

Not far from this place is D. Kreigh's beef and pork packing house. Although this place is in a tolerable good condition as far as cleanliness is concerned, yet its existence is made known by the all-pervading odor.

Now comes a place still worse than Ogden Slip. Worse than that? the reader will ask. Yes! tenfold worse! It is the justly-celebrated Healey Slough, whose geographical position is hardly unknown to the public, and which should have been filled up long ago. It originates with the Chicago River, and runs south about one mile, and in no place is the water over two feet deep, but the soft mud under the water undoubtedly reaches down to China, as no human being ever yet found bottom. Whatever abominations find their way into this receptacle of filth remains to fester there forever. The inky, bubbling water has no current whatever, and no wavelet ever ripples its surface. Schueneman's slaughter-house is one of the institutions that add immensely to the celebrity of Healey Slough as a health-destroyer. It will be remembered that there was a boiler explosion at this establishment not long ago, at which accident three or four persons were killed. In consequence of that calamity there is not much doing at present, workmen being busily engaged in restoring the place to its former grandeur.

The cattle-yards fronting on Healey Slough are full of dirt and filth, all of which runs into the ditch. The proprietors say their place connects with the river, but their enemies insist that it connects with the Slough. The next benefactor of the Slough is the albumen or blood-factory of Stern, Hirsch & Co. This is undoubtedly one of the unhealthiest places in the City of Chicago, if not in the United States. The reporter of THE TRIBUNE, knowing "no danger where duty calls," entered. Through rivers of clotted blood he was led up a pair of rickety stairs to the rooms where albumen is being dried on tin plates. The heat in those rooms was above 100 degrees, and the smell the most intense that can possibly be imagined. The reporter hastened from this horrid place, almost suffocated.

Strange to say, the keeper of a saloon wedged in between S., H. & Co.'s blood-factory and Turner's slaughter-house is the very picture of health. He swears that these smells are very conducive to health, and he could testify to it by the fact that when he moved there he only weighed 125 pounds, while he now is turning the scales at 300 pounds, avoirdupois. But it must be remembered that the man is rapidly growing rich from the patronage he receives from those places.

Going further south on Healey Slough, J. Turner's slaughther-house is reached. This is a model establishment, and is supplied with all modern appliances calculated to prevent offense, yet it contributes largely to the sweltering rottenness of Healey Slough. Mr. Turner says the Slough is not quite as bad as it used to be, and that fish are now living in it. Although the reporter begged Mr. Turner very urgently to catch him one of these fish, that it might be sent to Prof. Agassiz, and its species determined, yet Mr. T. refused to gratify him.

Mr. Turner has a patent arrangement by which he collects all the fumes and odors escaping from the rendering-tanks, and leads them through gas-pipes into a carbonater, from whence they are conducted back into the furnace and burned as fuel, thereby saving a considerable amount of money. He also lights part of his establishment with this gas, which burns nearly as well as that manufactured from coal.

There are many other establishments of the same character as those described at Bridgeport, but it is hardly necessary to describe them, as they all tell the same story of filth and stench, which cannot be abated unless the authorities will see to it that these places are no longer tolerated in our midst to scatter disease and pestilence into every household.

THE THIRTIETH STREET SEWER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In connection with your exhaustive article on sewerage, allow me to call attention to the fact that the sewer on Thirtieth street has been laid east from Wabash avenue and West from State street, leaving the block between Wabash avenue and State street without a sewer, and, consequently without drainage. This omission is unaccountable, as the residents of the block were ready and willing to pay the assessment. The houses are of fair quality, but the basements are full of stagnant water, sending forth vile smells, calculated to breed disease. Who is responsible for the want of drainage in front of this unfortunate block, and for the unusual amount of sickness from which its inhabitants suffer? H. WARREN.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1873.

THE GENERAL COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is a pleasure to note that you devote columns to the consideration of the health of the city, and that you call attention to the condition of the wards where the poorer classes are compelled to reside. Meetings have been held in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, and appeals for more sewerage have been made time and again to the Common Council and to the Board of Public Works, but without avail. They have done nothing to remove the filth we are forced to endure, though in every heap of filth, in every stagnant pool, in every choked gutter, the seeds of disease lurk, waiting only for the summer sun to develop and mature them. The invariable answer returned by the authorities is that there is no money in the treasury. They may mean to tell the truth; but do they tell the whole truth? There is no money in the Treasury for the poor, but there always is plenty to construct sewers in the aristocratic portions of the city. The politicians come amongst us before election without their nostrils tied up, and make loud promises but when the election is over they laugh at us while they hobnob with the wealthy, and give them all the sewerage and everything else they ask. It is hard to be poor. I think it is a mistake we are not all rich, but I presume we all can't be. But that is no reason we shouldn't have sewers. Now, is it? Don't we have to pay taxes, don't we pay them more promptly than many of our more fortunate, richer, and better sewered neighbors, who are in the habit of fighting their taxes in the Supreme Court? Here is a country that brags of its liberty, and yet a poor man can't have a sewer. The want of a sewer has sown the seeds of communism in my bosom. On sewers I'm a Communist. I want some of them, I want them for my family, for my children. I'm less able to pay doctors than those who don't pay their taxes until the law says they must. The consequence of such neglect of the interests of poorer classes in sewers as in many other things, the "unjust discrimination" in favor of the rich and against the poor in the matter of sewers, will sooner or later fall upon the heads of those who disregard our demands. M. K.,
A resident of Morgan street.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1873.

SHOLTO STREET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In giving an account of the filth of our streets, pray do not forget Sholto street. It is one of the most filthy streets to be found in this or any other city. The stink of it, these hot days, is perfectly sickening. We have petitioned several times for a sewer, but got no satisfaction. We are poor—there is nothing thought about us. A RESIDENT.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1873.

CHOLERA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The presence of cholera, or a disease closely allied to it, at several places in the valley of the Mississippi, is undisputed. There is, however, a doubt with regard to its being Asiatic cholera. This disease, whatever it is, is gradually making its appearance further north. At New Orleans, at this time, it is abating, as for the week ending June 15, only three deaths occurred from sporadic cholera and two from cholera morbus. Two of the cases reported as sporadic cholera are doubted.

At the last meeting of the Board of Health, a circular prepared by the Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association was submitted. This circular was referred to the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health of Chicago. In view of the probability of this city being affected in like manner with our sister cities, the Committee deem it important to lay this circular before our citizens, and with that object in view, I herewith enclose a copy to THE TRIBUNE. Respectfully,
J. H. RAUCH, Sanitary Supt.

MEMORANDUM ON CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, June 16.—To combat and arrest the progress, and prevent the epidemic prevalence of this scourge of sanitary negligence, it is necessary that the inhabitants of every city and town should promptly resort to the most effectual purification, and the best known means of disinfection, and that this sanitary cleansing and preparation should be at once and very thoroughly carried into effect,—before any cases of cholera occur,—and that in the presence of the disease these sanitary duties should be enforced in every household, and throughout the entire district. Experience has proved that the best way to prevent both pestilence and panic is to know and prepare for the danger! It is the only way to deal successfully with cholera.

SANITARY CLEANSING.

The *local conditions* that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of cholera are (1.) Neglected privies; (2.) filth-sodden grounds; (3.) foul cellars, and filthy or badly-drained surroundings of dwellings; (4.) foul and obstructed house-drains; (5.) decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal or vegetable; (6) Unventilated, damp, and uncleansed dwellings and apartments;

These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or district; and if any sources of putrescence or of excessive moisture remain, these should be controlled by the proper cleansing, drying, and disinfection.

Thorough scavenging and surface drainage, with the application, at the same time, of quick-lime and coal-tar or crude carbolic acid; whitewashing with fresh quick-lime; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers, and closets; and daily care to cleanse, flush, ventilate, and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection if suitable care is taken of personal health. The security of personal health requires—pure drinking-water, fresh and substantial food, temperance, and the needed rest and bathing of the body.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS.

The principles relating to disinfection as a means of destroying the propagating or infectious cause of cholera—the "cholera contagium" are readily understood and may be so explained to any family that the household may insure its own immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease. For popular use we append a brief statement of these principles at the end of this circular; and we respectfully recommend that the statement, and the following schedule of rules and methods be given to the press, and to all Principals of schools, Superintendents of places of public resort, railroad depots, ferries, hotels, and public institutions; and to the Masters of ships and steamboats, and the conductors of passenger trains throughout this Continent; believing, as we do, that, by the timely and continued applications of these measures, the prevalence of cholera may be prevented: But, let the fact be remembered, that there can be no substitutes for thorough cleansing and fresh air.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

For Privies, Water-closets, Drains, and Sewers.—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by every family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand, the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water-closets from becoming infected or offensive: Pour a pint of this strong solution into every water-closet pan or privy-seat once or twice a day.

To disinfect masses of filth, privy-vaults, sewers, and drains, gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber-vessels used by the sick, and for the disinfection of ground upon which any excremental matter has been cast away, use the solution of copperas and carbolic acid; and, for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers, and ditches, this disinfecting fluid may be used, or the "dead oil" ("heavy oil") of coal-tar, or coal-tar itself; coal-tar may be used as a paint upon the walls of cellars, stables, and open drains.

Other disinfectants, such as the solutions of sesquichloride of iron, or of chloride of zinc, are effectual in privies and drains, and upon foul surfaces and offensive materials.

Quick-lime is useful as an absorbent and dryer upon foul walls and in damp places; and whitewashing with it should be practised in common tenements, factories, basements, closets, and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw all such articles immediately into boiling water and continue the boiling for half an hour; or place them in a solution, covered, made as follows: 1 pound of sulphate of zinc, 6 or 8 gallons of water, to which add 2 or 3 ounces of *pure* and strong carbolic acid. This is also an excellent disinfectant for bed-pans and chamber vessels; also for disinfecting floors and other defiled surfaces.

Keep the soiled articles saturated until they can be boiled. If the acid is not at hand, use the zinc water alone.

Apartments, bedding, or upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhœa, should be fumigated by the burning of several pounds of brimstone (sulphur) upon a defended iron pan, or by carbolic acid, chloride of lime, and sulphuric acid with the place tightly closed for several hours under a physician's directions.

From being the most feared and destructive pestilence, cholera has become entirely submissive to sanitary measures of prevention, and can now be controlled and extinguished more quickly and completely than any other epidemic disease. Believing, therefore, that the people of the United States will wisely apply the suggestions which are given in this memorandum, the undersigned Committee presents them for the purpose of hastening and making sure the most extensive, thorough, and speedy control of this destroyer.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D., *New York.*
EDWIN M. SNOW, M. D., *Rhode Island.*
C. W. WHITE, M. D., *Louisiana.*
JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., *Illinois.*
WM. CLENDENIN, M. D., *Ohio.*
CHRISTOPHER C. COX, M. D., *District of Columbia.*
MOREAU MORRIS, M. D., *New York.*
J. M. WOODWORTH, M. D., *Supt. U. S. Marine Hospital.*
FRANCIS BACON, M. D., *Connecticut.*
HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D., *Pennsylvania.*
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., *New York.*
Executive Committee of the American Public Health Association.

RUFFIANISM ON THE WEST SIDE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your issue of yesterday a complaint from "North-Sider" on the actions of some young vagabonds who infest that much-burnt district. As misery loves company, it may give unction to the soul of "North-Sider" to know of the misery of a West-Sider. Not a thousand miles from the corner of May and Taylor streets there are a few vacant lots, which afford stamping-ground for some of the worst boys that ever graced the annals of our fair city. Fighting, shooting, and even murder can be borne by the people of that neighborhood at intervals,—excitement, passion, &c., being taken into consideration. But, for sheer, perverse, devilishness, the boys who flock from Polk, Aberdeen, and other streets on to the above lots, bear off the palm. Shutting off the gas, taking up a plank of the sidewalk, and laying low to await in the dark the breaking of some unfortunate pedestrian's neck, is a common amusement. Tearing down fences, abusing the women-folks, in the absence of the men, insulting the passers-by, swearing and using the most obscene language, are every-day amusements to occupy their time between their regular "set-tos." All these boys carry pistols, and, if the officer in command don't exert himself more, we will soon hear of a homicide in that neighborhood, if not by the rowdies, it will result from some of the exasperated people who live in the locality. Since the attention of the police was called to this matter, we have had an occasional visit from them,—no doubt as often as their duties will permit. But I assure you that, if they don't pay more attention to this now almost unbearable nuisance, bad results will come from this non-overflowing accumulation of the worst lot of boys the writer ever came in contact with, as the neighborhood referred to is one of the best on the West Side, and the people who live there as peaceable as any good citizens could desire to live among. I trust you will call the attention of the proper authorities to this matter, and help to relieve a good neighborhood from a nuisance which migrates from another section of the West Side. I trust "North-Sider" will not give up the struggle because he finds some others more unfortunate, but will buckle on his armor to abate the nuisance, in which he will be joined by one who knows how it is himself, from the WEST SIDE.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1873.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Washington County, Minn.

A Farmers' Festival was held at Cottage Grove, Washington County, Minn., June 14. Speeches were made by the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly and Gov. Austin. The latter "advised the farmers to go slowly, proceed cautiously, and not go to smashing things too suddenly; not to kick out of the traces, like unruly and excited horses sometimes do. He also warned them to beware of demagogues and adventurers, that might get in amongst them and *lead them out of the furrow.*" Mr. Donnelly "reminded the Governor that he had known county and State conventions called in harvest time, by the ruling party, to accommodate the dear farmer." The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have observed with deep interest the movements of farmers in the vindication of their rights and interests, as a class, both in our own State and throughout the great agricultural Northwest, and hereby express our most hearty sympathy with them, and promise co-operation whenever it is practicable.

Resolved, That while we make no aggressions on any class of our fellow-citizens, none shall combine or assail our interests with impunity, and that we will protect them by all lawful means.

Resolved, That we, as farmers, have been too prone to dig and delve, while the head-work men have secured the profit of our labor, and that henceforth we propose to do some head-work as well as hand-work.

Resolved, That, with united action, we may emancipate ourselves from the thraldom of moneyed monopolies, and swarms of middlemen, but without union we are the mere slaves of capitalists and speculators.

Resolved, That it is our privilege and true policy to sell where we can sell dearest, and buy where we can buy cheapest, and that any other arrangement imposes burdens and taxes on the many to enrich the few.

Resolved, That the prevailing tendency of legislation, both State and national, is in the interest of capital, at the expense of labor, and that we demand for labor its just and equal share.

Resolved, That we hail with great satisfaction the recent decisions of our Supreme Court in relation to State control of railroads, and believe the Judges there to be upright and impartial men, and beyond the reach of corrupting influences, characteristics very rare in those days.

WHEREAS, In the earlier days of our Republic, with a farmer in the National Executive Chair, and many farmers Governors of States, and with a large preponderance of the tillers of the soil in the halls of the Legislature, corrupt practices were utterly unknown;

Resolved, That it is our opinion that a return to the pure and simple practices of our fathers promises the only guarantee of good and honest government.

Resolved, That we would recommend to all farmers the adoption of the practices, acquirements, and promises inculcated in our motto, viz.: "Association, Information, Co-operation, and Remuneration."

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Discovery of a New Planet—Commencement Reunions.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 18, 1873.

Prof. Watson, of the Observatory here, has recently discovered an additional planet. It was first seen by him on Thursday night, the 12th, and its planetary character was established on the night of the 13th. Its right ascension was 17h. 16m. 55s.; declination 21 deg. 54 min. south. It is moving west in right ascension 1m. 16s., and in declination 10m. 4s., daily. It resembles in brilliancy a star of the eleventh magnitude. The discovery of this planet places the total number discovered by Prof. Watson at sixteen, or within one of the highest number discovered by any astronomer on the Continent,—seventeen being accredited to Prof. Peters, of Washington.

The semi-annual examinations are now taking place. The coming week will be devoted to the Commencement exercises. On Sunday, the 22d, the Baccalaureate addresses will be delivered. On Monday there will be the summer-examination for entrance. On Tuesday, the anniversary of the Society of Alumni, with Alumni banquet, and, on the same day, the reunions of the classes of '68 and '70 occur. Commencement takes place on the 25th. The present graduating class consists of 81 members,—one of whom is a lady,—of which number, 41 expect to receive the degree of B. A., 14 Ph. B., 12 B. S., and 13 C. E. The class-supper of '74 occurs to-night. C. A. W.

THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY MOVEMENT.

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., Ill., June 16, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have just returned from a very large reunion of the granges of Dwight and Union, held at the latter place. Over 200 members were present. A most bountiful feast had been provided by the leaders of the Union Grange, to which we did ample justice. Speeches were made and songs sung; and the platform of the Livingston County Farmers was read and unanimously adopted by the "show of hands," as the platform upon which the grangers propose to fight.

The Patrons of Husbandry in this county are daily gaining in strength, and deriving already the greatest social and pecuniary benefits from their organization. We hope to show by fall a membership of over 2,000.

Saturday next, a similar meeting of six granges is to be held at Forrest; on the 24th inst. there will be another meeting at Odell; and a meeting of all the granges in the county will be held at Pontiac June 28.

S. T. K. PRIME,
Secretary Patrons of Husbandry of Livingston County.

P. S.—I regret extremely that the editor of the *Inter-Ocean* was not present upon this occasion, as he would have had a fine opportunity of judging for himself of the "real size of the Livingston County movement."

Beer.

Letter from Vienna to the Baltimore American.

The Germans in the United States, and those Americans who affect a fondness for lager-beer, don't drink it as it is drank in Germany. They rush into a restaurant and gulp down two or three glasses and move on. Here a German never thinks of finishing his glass of beer in less than ten minutes, and to drink it without eating something at the same time, even if it is only a crust of brown bread. In fact, a German in the Fatherland is constitutionally opposed to doing anything in a hurry, and especially to drinking beer with "rapid speed." The consequence is that we do not see men here with great, huge paunches, as at home, capable of swallowing a keg of beer after supper. They seldom treat one another, but sit down to the tables, and although they drink together, each man pays for what he consumes, whether it be beer or food. This of itself is a great preventive of excess, as, if half a dozen or a dozen were to sit down to drink, as with us, each must treat in turn, and thus six or a dozen glasses be guzzled, whether they want it or not. If our temperance friends could institute what is called the "Dutch treat" into our saloons, each man paying his own reckoning, it would be a long step toward reform in drinking to excess. In short, beer in Germany is a part of each man's food. He takes it as a sustenance, and not as a stimulant.

An Irish Jury.

A new way of obtaining a verdict has been disclosed at Ballinakill (Queens County, Ireland) Quarter Sessions. Ellen Moore was indicted for having stolen a shawl. Evidence sustaining the charge having been given, His Worship charged the jury, who retired. After a considerable lapse of time one of the jurors came out of the room and was leaving the Court. His Worship observed the man, and directed the Deputy Clerk of the Peace to ask if he was a juror. Juror—Yes, sir. Deputy Clerk of the Peace—Where are you going? The Juror—Ah, begor, I wouldn't stay there; they're all boxin' and fightin' inside. The juror was then ordered back to the room, and a Constable placed at the door. The prisoner was found guilty, and the jury being discharged, one of them was heard to say, "Only I threatened to lick him, he'd never agree."

LA CROSSE.

Meeting of the Wisconsin Editorial Association.

Speeches by Senator Matt Carpenter and Others—The Railroad Bridge Question, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 17, 1873.

The discovery of the Upper Mississippi by the late Father Marquette and associates, the battle of Bunker Hill, and the organization of the Wisconsin Editorial Association,

WERE ALL AND EACH CELEBRATED

with becoming enthusiasm in this city yesterday. The newspaper publishers from the different bailiwicks throughout the State had congregated on the day previous, most of them via the Milwaukee & St Paul Road. They were brought to this city from the depot on a ferry-boat chartered for the purpose. The brethren were given a melodious welcome here by the Germania Band, of Dubuque, which had also been engaged for the occasion. A number of the editors had brought their wives along; these, and with a light sprinkling of Senators, made up a gathering which promised to be eminently respectable, thoroughly happy, and able to speak for itself.

THE CONVENTION

was called to order at the Court-House, at 10 o'clock this morning,—Editor, Postmaster, and President Seymour presiding. Mayor Van Steenwyck made the address of welcome, in the name of the Common Council of the city; and this was responded to by Vice President Sam Ryan, Jr., of Appleton, on behalf of the Association. Both addresses were happily given and properly applauded. President Seymour then laid off the robes of office in a well-worded and pleasantly-delivered farewell address. The speaker reviewed the history of the Association, and made congratulatory and proper mention of his labors in it. The Association has reached its seventeenth anniversary; and some of them, the speaker said, had been "productive of substantial benefits to the public." A very liberal amount of applauding was given the speaker during his address. He was followed by Col. Elias A. Calkins, of the Milwaukee *News.* Mr. Calkins devoted himself to the description of the production of a newspaper. It was a carefully prepaied address, and was pronounced excellent throughout.

THE POEM

of the occasion was read by Leroy Irons, of the Columbus *Republican.* It bore the suggestive title, "Badger Quills." The singer began by asking for the "breath of roses out of the mellowest Muses." Further on the Muse got a little loose, and spun around in this style:

Or if the great Chicago
Extend its iron arms
To place its own embargo,
In spite of fire-alarms,
On Commerce's golden apple,
Till St. Louis, sorely "sick,"
Lets our Milwaukee grapple
The problematic trick;

and the song was finally hushed in a roll of "bread and butter."

After the poem, the annual

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

was had, resulting as follows:

President—Sam Ryan, Jr.
Vice-Presidents—Thomas S. Allen, J. C. Knight, Col. James Bintliff.
Recording Secretary—James Ross.
Treasurer—David Atwood.
Corresponding Secretary—Elias A. Calkins.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, the Convention adjourned temporarily to witness the parade and maneuvers of the City Fire Department; and at 1 o'clock p. m. lunch was had at the Rink, following which a few speeches were made. Among them was a pointed defense of the salary-increase, and a pungent exposition of the cause and effect of the abolition of the franking privilege, from

SENATOR CARPENTER.

Of the salary-grab he said, jocosely, that, "If the money belonged to the people, what more direct way of getting it circulated than to give it to such fellows as him to spend." His setting forth of the franking-matter was quite as felicitous as his apology for the salary-grab. He said that, by insisting on the doing away with that business, the country editors had relieved him of a great deal of hard clerical labor, and the spending of $500 a year for clerk-hire, as well as relieved themselves of the burden of publishing the more important news-items of the day, until they had been given them second-hand by the editors of the dailies in the larger cities. "You have given the metropolitan papers a monopoly in this thing," said the speaker; and, whether they believed him or not, they did admit the speech admirable for its very audacity.

The President of the

CHICAGO, DUBUQUE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD

having courteously placed a line of coaches at the use of the Wisconsin editors, on the river road, for the day, a large number crossed the river in the afternoon, and passed a few hours riding up and down the line, and were apparently very glad to accept the offer, only regretting they could not spare the time to pass over the entire line from La Crescent to Clinton,—a journey which can hardly be excelled in the items of easy, swift, and safe travel, freedom from dust, and delightful scenery.

The members of the press and their friends are invited to take a foot in a

COMPLIMENTARY BALL

in the Pomeroy Opera-House to-night, which has been decked out with evergreens by the Social Club of LaCrosse for this event, and to-morrow morning the excursionists will resume their journey, taking the Alexander Mitchell, Capt. Laughton, for St. Paul. They will pass on, bearing a lively sense and appreciation of the liberal and really praiseworthy efforts of the people of LaCrosse to make their visit here, in all respects, pleasant. A number of the excursionists will probably "do" the Lake Superior region before they go back to their editorial desks.

THE RAILROAD-BRIDGE HERE,

or rather the question, "Where shall it be?" is yet one of the day's topics, but will probably be settled definitely in a few weeks. Rumors, which have some considerable claims to credence, are rife, that a new company, backed by New York capital, will commence the building of a bridge here within a very few weeks, in a locality much more acceptable to the City of La Crosse than the one determined upon by the St. Paul Company.

I will take occasion here to state, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that the facilities for sending

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES

from this point are inadequate to the demands of the morning press,—very greatly inadequate to such occasions as the present. VESTER.

Upheaval of Australia.

From a Melbourne Paper.

The gradual upheaval of portions of the coast of Australia was first remarked, we believe, by the late Mr. John Kent, who was the commissariat officer in charge, in the early days, of the penal settlement of Morton Bay. Mr. S. H. Wintle, of Hobart Town, has sent an interesting communication on the same subject, which is thus referred to by the Sydney *Empire.* He contends that the shells found in heaps in Tasmania cannot have been left where they are found by the aborigines, because the heaps contain the remains of testaceous mollusks, too minute to have been of any service to the blacks, and he attributes the presence of bits of charcoal in such heaps to drift agency. His description of one of these shell deposits is interesting. This deposit is situate at Sandy Bay, an indent of the estuary of the River Derwent, distant from Hobart Town about two miles. In a bank formed by a road cutting, distance sixty yards inland and forty feet above high water mark, exists a shell bed three feet in thickness. The shells have a matrix of dark argillo-arenaceous soils, and beyond being more or less comminuted, especially the bivalves, exhibit a few traces of geological age. Above the shell bed reposes a stratum of vegetable soil a few inches thick. The shell rest upon a stratum of brown clay, having no traces of organisms, and that, in turn, reposes on coarse grained yellow sandstone, traversed by veins of marl near its surface. The shells are all of genera and species now found living in the water only sixty yards in front and below the deposit. In this bed a spoon-bowl shaped fossil bone was found by a laborer employed in making the road five years ago. . . . I have little doubt that it is the bone of the pyoidal process of some cetacean. It is 2½ inches in length by 2½ inches in breadth, and presents no further signs of decay than the associated shells do. Mr. Wintle describes many similar shell beds which he has examined in Tasmania, and affirms that the analogues of these beds exist in Victoria and New South Wales. He considers that these and analogous facts prove that there is an oscillation of the land towards the polar regions, and that the coast of Australia is slowly rising at no less than sixteen feet in a century, while during the dawn of the pleistocene epoch a wide tract of land sunk down, whereby New Zealand became separated from the mainland of Australia.

EUCHRED BY A LUNATIC.

The Biggest Case of Emotional Sanity on Record—A Putnam County, N. Y., Officer Put Into the Utica Asylum by a Crazy Man.

Utica, June 5, Correspondence of the Putnam County Courier.

This morning I noticed two of your citizens got off the cars at this place—Abraham J. Miller and Samuel Berry. Glad to see anybody from home, I naturally hastened to give them a cordial greeting, after which Mr. Miller took me aside and said he was taking Berry to the asylum. Imagine my astonishment when Berry also took me aside and informed me in a very confidential manner that he was taking Miller to the asylum. Perceiving no marked traces of insanity in either, I was perplexed which to believe, or whether to believe either. After turning the subject over in my mind once or twice, I resolved to stay with them and see the thing out. We first went to the hotel, procured some refreshments, and while there Berry called for pen and ink, saying that he wanted to write home to his wife. Having prepared a letter, he called a porter, and dispatched him to the Post-Office I then supposed, but as subsequently appeared, he was sent to the asylum with a letter of which the following is a verbatim copy:

THURSDAY, June 5, 1873.

Superintendent of Insane Asylum:

DEAR SIR: In about one or two hours from this time I shall bring to your institution for treatment a young man from Putnam County. His insanity has peculiar modes of manifestation, and during lucid intervals is not perceptible at all. While on the cars last evening he abstracted from my coat pocket the papers given me by the authorities upon which to enter him in the asylum, and now asserts that he is going to lodge me in the asylum. I thought I would write you in advance, in order that you may be able to properly estimate his talk when we arrive.

Yours truly, SAMUEL BERRY.

After dinner I accompanied the boys to the Asylum, where we were met by the polite physician in charge, and conducted to the reception room. Almost as soon as we were seated Miller rose to his feet, with quite as much dignity as any Envoy Extraordinary ever presented credentials to the court of a reigning potentate. Drawing from his pocket Judge Wright's order and accompanying papers, he handed them to the Superintendent upon whose face gathered a pleasant but rather incredulous smile. After placing them on the desk he glanced at Berry, who returned it with a significant wink of the left eye. That silent but expressive language soon "settled the hash" of poor "Aby," who was soon conducted to the apartment for new patients. In vain did he attempt to expostulate and explain. The doctor's only answer was that he understood his case, and advised him to remain quiet—that excitement was injurious, and would only delay his recovery.

Having attended to our business, Berry and I started for the depot. On the way down he explained to me the facts of the case, and said he would have a big thing on the Brewster boys when he returned. Deploring the uncomfortable position of poor "Aby," and desiring to right matters as far as I could, I induced Berry to return to the institution with me under pretence of saying something to "Aby" before leaving. When we again reached the asylum, I explained the true state of affairs to the Superintendent, who seemed to disbelieve all of us. To extricate himself from the dilemma he telegraphed to Brewsters, and upon the receipt of the reply, immediately exchanged the positions of the parties. As "Aby" emerged from his gloomy abode he looked very much like some individual returning from the funeral of his last earthly friend. He said the next time they want to send lunatics to the asylum they must get Fred Knox to take them. He also informed me that he would not have undertaken the job only for the expectation that he was going to have a pleasure trip without costing him anything.

LYNCH-LAW.

The Hanging of Joseph C. Howard, in Franklin County, Mo., for Horse-Stealing.

Franklin, Mo. (June 17), Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.

Joseph C. Howard, a notorious horse-thief, has infested Franklin County for some time past. His first appearance here was about four years ago. His habitation was a little log hut, situated among the bleak hills, about six miles south of Franklin, where he lived with a notorious woman of a well-known river Captain. They had only one companion, an orphan boy, of whom more will be said hereafter. An uncertainty seems to have surrounded them, however, that engendered a great deal of distrust in the minds of the surrounding farmers. The little patch of ground near his place was hardly cultivated, and Howard seemed to have no occupation or business. During a greater part of the time he was to be seen in the saloons of Franklin. His main associates were three or four as suspicious characters as himself, and he was engaged in a number of broils and rows, which did not raise him in the estimation of the community. The distrust with which he was regarded deepened into a stronger feeling, almost from the commencement of his residence here. The farmers of this and adjoining counties have suffered from the depredations of horse-thieves, and about two years ago a vigilance committee was organized. From that time on information was received that threw suspicion on certain parties, and among them Howard. Until recently no evidence of sufficient reliability could be obtained to justify prosecution, and then, suddenly, Howard disappeared. He was arrested a little more than a week ago in St. Louis, and on Monday afternoon was taken out of his cell and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Huffschmidt and the Town Marshal to take him to Union, the county seat of Franklin County, for trial. Vague rumors were afloat during the day that should Howard get into the hands of the vigilantes he would be lynched. It was asserted that a number of the vigilantes had been in the city during the day, but the rumors were looked on as baseless by the general public, whose ears they reached.

Howard asked to be allowed to make a confession and go to the Penitentiary without formality of a trial. The request was refused, and Howard placed on the train. The trip was accomplished in safety, and the train arrived at Franklin about 7 o'clock, the purpose being to keep him in the Franklin jail and remove him to Union in the morning. About the middle of the afternoon between sixty and seventy vigilantes had ridden into the town on horseback; no disguise was worn, and the men were recognized as farmers from the lower part Jefferson County, near Catawissa. A strict silence was maintained, while a parade was made through the town in double column, and then they dismounted and marched through the streets on foot to the depot. Here they were drawn up in line, facing the track as the train drew up at the depot. Not a word was spoken, and no demonstration of violence made by the crowd. The officers came out with the prisoners between them, the crowd parting before them. They took up their way across the street to Huffschmidt's saloon, where a drink or two was taken. The crowd poured in to watch the prisoner, but was ordered out. Mr. Huffschmidt took his prisoner into a back room, where Justice Kahrmann was called, who ordered the prisoner to be brought into his office. The office was a few doors above, and the crowd followed the prisoner into the court-room. The examination was begun immediately by the Justice, who first asked Howard if he was ready for trial. Howard answered in the negative. The next question by the Justice was whether he had taken Huffschmidt's mare. Howard answered "Yes." Here an interruption occurred, some of the spectators pressing forward to ask the prisoner more questions, but was quickly suppressed. The Justice then asked Howard if he could give bonds, to which he answered in the negative. The commitment was then made out, and the prisoner placed in the hands of the Town Marshal, G. Brumlarger. Here the vigilantes interposed, shoving the Marshal aside, and Howard was examined by a committee of the order.

The committee consisted of five men; three of them, according to Justice Kahrman's statement, were Andy McClure, Fred Whitworth, and a man named Robinson. The first question put to Howard was whether he had any confederates. Howard said no. Then they asked him if he had taken the horses of Fred. Detwiller, Mr. Huffschmidt, and the other complainants. Howard acknowledged that he had, stating that he had been running down hill for the last three years, and that they were the only horses he had ever taken. The Committee then told him that if he would tell who were his confederates they would not hurt him, and Howard again said that he had none. The examination was concluded about 8 o'clock, and Howard was then placed in the town jail. The building is a small but strong structure, roughly built of pieces of stone, and containing two cells. Each are lighted by a window, and the entrance is by a door on the opposite side. After placing him in the jail the Marshal and the Deputy went out to get their prisoner some supper. On their return they were knocked down from behind by some prisoners in a crowd and the keys taken away from them. The doors were unlocked, and the cell in which Howard was confined was opened and he taken to a piece of woods adjoining the town. Here, according to the common supposition, he was again asked as to his confederates and disclosed their names on the promise, on their honor, that he should not be harmed. The main citizens of the place refuse, almost unanimously, to reveal the names of the supposed confederates, but they are understood to be James Eads, a man named Robinson, and one other. Howard was then returned to the jail. The particulars of what followed cannot be definitely ascertained, and probably will always remain more or less a mystery. It can only be stated that about two hours after, Howard was again taken from his prison, conducted in silence to a quiet spot half a mile distant, a rope procured, and he was hung by the neck until dead. Whether this was the same band which had promised him their protection cannot be ascertained. The common report is that the latter band came from the lower, their predecessors from the upper, part of Jefferson County. That he did not commit suicide is pretty evident from the fact that he was strung to a limb almost fifteen feet from the ground, with the rope strongly fastened to a limb behind him. It is supposed the rope was first fastened around his neck, and that he was then pushed off into eternity. The spot was close to a little by-path leading off from the main road, and looks directly upon a grave-yard, its white head-stones buried in the thick grass, and its silence only disturbed by the rustling of the trees that embower it, or the singing of birds.

The body swung almost to the ground, the toes being only a few inches from the earth. The face was pale, the eyes closed, the mouth open, and protruding, blackened, and swollen tongue. His hands were handcuffed before him. The rope had been spliced, the upper portion resembling a clothes line, and the lower part being three-quarters of an inch thick. The knot had been placed behind the left ear, but the neck had not been broken. Marks on the ground seemed to show that he had been dragged a considerable distance to the tree.

About 8 o'clock the body was cut down by order of Justice Kahrman to hold an inquest. When the rope was cut the body fell stiffly forward to the ground, face downward. No witnesses were examined, and a verdict was immediately rendered that he came to his death by strangulation by hanging by a rope, caused by parties unknown.

Howard was a man of good family, his father, it is said, being Judge of the Court of Appeals of the Fifteenth Circuit of New York. He had received a fine education, and had pleaded in several cases before the Justices' Court in Franklin. While here he lived almost entirely on the support of Mrs. Eads, doing a little work occasionally on the farm. A few weeks ago Mrs. Eads left for New York, where it is said she has relatives, and Howard, when asked why he had stolen the horses, said: "Well, the old lady had gone away and I could not get any money, and I had to do something."

The orphan boy who lived with them is said to have been murdered by Howard for having broken a bottle of wine he was bringing home. The death of a night watchman named Asp, who was found, with cuts and bruises about the head, at the depot one morning several months ago, is also accredited to Howard. The common supposition here is that Howard was working with a gang of horse thieves, extending their connections from Callaway County, on the Missouri, to below Ste. Genevieve, on the Mississippi, which ran horses from one section to another, crossing over into Illinois when required at Ste. Genevieve and Alton.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Alleged Intimidation of Voters.

From the Aledo (Ill.) Banner.

The want of sense, courtesy, and manliness shown by some men on the day of election for Supreme Judge, was, indeed, humiliating to every true man. Some men who believed that Craig was the best man for Supreme Judge were so ultra in that belief that they almost refused to allow any one to differ with them. Some of the zealous Craigites would say to business-men, "We are looking after you, and, unless you vote square, we will *spot* you." What did they mean by *spotting?* Our understanding was that they meant if you vote for Lawrence we will do all in our power to decrease your business, and will so inform others that they may help us to injure you. This was evidently an attempt to *intimidate* voters; and those men who made themselves so officious can justly be taken hold of by the law, and made to answer as to their intentions.

Such an attempt to intimidate is unworthy of any honorable man, be he a producer or consumer, but especially is it unworthy of men who have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of putting down monopolies. The right to vote as the dictates of a man's judgment says, is the right of every American freeman, and only men who are ignorant, tyrannical, or foolishly zealous would ever attempt to curtail that right. We sincerely regret that any man or set of men could so far forget their manhood and sense of justice as to allow themselves to stoop so low as to attempt to intimidate a voter by intimating that it would injure his business. This attempt of intimidation is especially to be deplored, coming from farmers who are trying to help themselves, and, as they claim, business in general. It will and ought to make everybody suspicious of the good intentions of such persons, and will put a damper on their movements. If such are the teachings of Granges, we hope that the Lord will blot them from existence, for they do not deserve to live among decent people, and under a free government. We do not say that such *is* the teaching of Granges, but, on the other hand, hope it is not. Not only was this kind of intimidation practiced in Mercer Township, but more or less all over the county. To all honest, well-meaning persons, *intimidation* is only monarchy in a simple form, and we feel confident that every man who said he would *spot* another man because he voted for a different man, with the intention to injure his business, will feel heartily ashamed of his conduct when he reflects, and that all real men will condemn intimidation as beneath the support of an honorable, noble mind.

AGASSIZ AND BROWN-SEQUARD.

Prospect of a Laboratory for Physiological Experiments at the Anderson School on Penikese Island.

To the Editor of The New York Tribune:

SIR: I read in this morning's *Tribune* a few remarks concerning Dr. Brown-Sequard and the Anderson School of Natural History on Penikese Island, which lead me to infer that some information concerning my plans for that institution may not be unwelcome to you.

Natural History is to-day no longer a mere descriptive science. It aims at improving knowledge by experiment as well as by observation. And from the first day I knew the intentions of Mr. Anderson I have wished to combine physical and chemical experiments with the instruction and the work of research to be carried on at Penikese. That physiological experiments lie at the very foundation of an exhaustive study of zoology is as plain as the simplest truth. But to do anything of value in that direction a master is needed at the head of the department, and, of course I thought at once of my old friend Brown-Sequard. Hearing of his intention to pay a visit this summer to his scientific friends in Europe, I felt that my hopes for the school were involved in his movements, and I at once came to New York determined to do my utmost to induce him to join me in laying the most solid foundation for the Anderson School.

I have so far succeeded that my friend has promised me to give up his journey to Europe, and to stand by me until the school is fully organized, and I know I shall have the sympathy of all the true friends of science in my success. Whether it will be possible for me to induce Dr. Brown-Sequard largely to forego, for the present, the advantages of a medical practice, to devote himself hereafter chiefly to physiological experiment, the future may decide. But what I rejoice in is the fact now settled that we shall have, in connection with the Anderson School, a physiological laboratory worthy of the high importance physiology has gained of late years in reference to medical science; and thus the school may extend the range of its usefulness in the application of science to the practical arts of modern civilization. LOUIS AGASSIZ.

NEW YORK, June 14, 1873.

A Crazy Man.

From the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) News, June [illegible].

A stranger calling himself C. N. Hudson was seen on Wednesday morning, the 4th inst., by the Misses Greeley, lounging about the grounds, and upon their going to see what he was doing there, he asked them if he could see Miss Ida Greeley. Being shown to Miss Ida and her aunt, Mrs. Cleveland, he asked if Miss Ida had received letters from him, C. N. Hudson. Receiving an affirmative reply, he followed them to the house, saying that he wanted to talk on important business. He then attempted an explanation of his dreams and visions, insisting that they all pointed unmistakably to Miss Ida Greeley to become his wife. Believing the man to be a dangerous character, and that he would commit violence, Miss Greeley made complaint to E. Hyatt, a magistrate, who, upon evidence of Miss Ida L. Greeley, Mrs. Esther Greeley Cleveland, and Milton Hyatt, had the intruder put under arrest, and sent to White Plains the following morning, Thursday.

THE COURTS.

Town of Lake View v. Rosehill Cemetery --- Particulars of the Cause.

The Liability of Ship-Owners for Damages Sustained by the Negligence of an Employe.

The Estate of Kale & Cohn---Another Healy Slough Suit for $30,000 Damages.

Notes in Bankruptcy---The Criminal and County Courts---The News Condensed.

The case of the Town of Lake View v. Rosehill Cemetery Company, from Cook County Circuit Court, ordered by the Supreme Court to be redocketed, was decided by Judge Williams in the June term, 1872. The case is ordered redocketed for the purpose of being re-argued.

The bill filed in the case was to prevent the defendant from extending the cemetery beyond its present inclosure upon the sixty-six acres adjacent on the west, and the thirty contiguous acres upon the north, which were purchased by it in the year 1860, but have never been used as a place of burial, nor surrounded by any fence. The bill also prayed for a temporary injunction, which was granted, to prevent the defendant from obstructing a certain highway which intersected a portion of the sixty-six acres north of and adjoining the defendant's enclosure. By the act of the Legislature of the 29th March, 1869, the ordinances of the Town of Lake View then in force, in reference to the restriction of cemeteries, was ratified, and thus raised to the dignity of laws. The Court, in deciding the issue, considered the only question for settlement was, whether the State, by virtue of its police power, could take from the defendant the powers it had granted by the act of incorporation. Such police power, the Court thought, could only be exerted for the comfort and well-being of the governed. It is to be invoked by every member of the community, but only as a shield. It is to be employed by the State in defense of rights, but never for the perpetration of injustice. The power is limited in its exercise to regulations for the safety and welfare of society, and any extension beyond this was not authorized. The defendant's charter authorized it to acquire land to an extent not exceeding 500 acres, for burial purposes, and the Court held that the public would be benefited by such an undertaking, which was a necessity arising out of the civilization and culture of the age; and that, until the defendant in some way interfered with the comfort or welfare of society, the State could not employ its police power. Taking this view, His Honor dissolved the injunction, and dismissed the bill for want of equity, at complainant's costs.

The final result is looked for with interest.

LIABILITY OF SHIP-OWNERS.

In the suit, Malone v. the Northwestern Transportation Company and the New York Central Railroad Company, the question arose whether one employe of a corporation has a remedy against the corporation for injuries caused by the negligence of another employe.

The case came up yesterday on demurrer, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Blodgett presiding. His Honor sustained the demurrer. He gave a brief history of the facts as presented by the pleadings. The defendants were owners of a vessel engaged in carrying freight. The plaintiff was employed on board the vessel by the defendants or their agents in unloading her cargo, when he fell through an open hatchway and received injuries, for which he now sought damages. The Court read authorities establishing that owners were liable for damages where the vessel was defective in her construction and injuries resulted from such defects, or where they employed incompetent officers, to whose neglect of duty the accident might be attributed. There was no charge in this case that the vessel was defective in her construction, or that the owners had not employed efficient and competent officers. It was not charged that the hatchway was improperly constructed. The plaintiff was employed on the implied understanding that he was a capable man to perform the labor of unloading a vessel; it was therefore reasonable to suppose that he knew what a hatchway was, and where it was, that it was open part of the time when the vessel was in port for the purpose of unloading, and that when it was not closed at proper times it was at his own risk and peril that he passed it. His negligence in not knowing that the hatchway was open at a particular time was at least as great as that of the deck-hands who had improperly left it open. It surely was not the duty of the Captain or the Mate personally to close the hatchway! The presumption was that the hatchway would be open while the vessel was unloading, and the plaintiff, as a man engaged on board, was supposed to know it, and to govern himself accordingly. In the sight of the law in this State the duty of the ship-owner is performed when he has provided a good and suitable vessel, commanded and worked by capable officers. Probably three-fourths of the accidents that occurred on shipboard were the result of some one on board failing to do the right thing at the critical moment. Were the owners to be held liable for all such accidents, arising from causes they could neither foresee, prevent, nor control? They could not, in the opinion of the Court, be made responsible for such acts on the part of the hands. It was not reasonable, nor was it contemplated by the laws of this State. The demurrer must be sustained.

Mr. Cummings, for the plaintiff, representing that the ruling of the Court must have been upon some imperfections in the pleadings, asked leave to amend, which was granted.

A $10,000 TRESPASS SUIT.

The case of A. W. Crosby v. P. W. Gates came up before Judge Blodgett in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning on several demurrers which had been filed on both sides. In this case the plaintiff sues Mr. Gates, who is a well-known citizen of Chicago, President of the Old Eagle Manufacturing Works, and prominent in several charitable institutions, in an action of trespass, claiming $10,000 damages. In his declaration the plaintiff claims in substance that Mr. Gates, "with force and arms," entered into his (plaintiff's) premises,—a foundry on the West Side,—and took and carried away property of great value, including steam engines, boilers, and a large amount of machinery and tools, set forth in detail in the declaration, and converted the same to his own use. There were several pleas filed by the defendant; among them were pleas setting up that the premises belonged to the defendant, were his own "close and freehold." Then plaintiff filed replications, setting up lease from Gates to Crosby, Overman & Co., and demurred to some of defendant's pleas, and the defendant in turn demurred to the replications. These demurrers were argued by Mr. W. T. Burgess for the plaintiff, and Mr. John W. Ela for Mr. Gates. The pleadings were very complex. The only important question raised by the demurrers was as to who was the lessor in the lease of the foundry. It purporting in the commencement of it to be the lease of the "Chicago Sad Iron Company," and being signed "P. W. Gates, President." The Court, after going over the pleadings to some extent, held that it was the lease of the defendant. This case is on the trial calendar for the present term, and will probably be reached for trial in a few days.

THE ESTATE OF KALE & COHN.

Samuel E. Dale, Assignee of the estate of George Kale & Louis Cohn, yesterday brought suit in trespass and trover, damages $10,000, against Foreman & Friedlaender, copartners, for breaking into their premises and seizing a quantity of cloth, etc., on the 25th of September last, or within four months of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy against Kale & Cohn, said premises being situate No. 47 Congress street, the value of the goods being placed at $8,000.

The same Assignee brought another suit, against James Schulof, damages $10,000, for receiving and disposing of a quantity of bankrupts' stock, on the 25th of September last, or within four months of Kale & Cohn's bankruptcy, valued at $1,000, well knowing at the time that Kale & Cohn were insolvent, and acting under a judgment on a note given with intent to secure said Schulof a preference.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Assignee of the firm of Reade, Brewster & Co., yesterday, reported a balance in hand of $40.90. The stock has not been sold. The report was approved, subject to the objections to be filed by Monday next.

In the matter of John B. Luce, the petitioning creditor yesterday prayed the Court for an order for the examination of George Ryan, Esther C. Luce, Amanda Luce, and John B. Luce, representing that their claims against the estate are fraudulent, and an order was made accordingly.

Lemuel H. Florsheim yesterday petitioned for the restoration of his certificate of discharge, which was destroyed in the October fire, and, the Register having reported, the order issued.

A motion of Benjamin Welsh, yesterday, to set aside warrant of seizure was overruled.

Proceedings against E. B. Lincoln were dismissed, or motion of the attorneys, unless objections are filed by Monday.

HEALY SLOUGH—A $30,000 SUIT.

Another Healy Slough suit was yesterday commenced in the Circuit Court. Benjamin and Samuel Schoenemann, the owners of Lot 1 in Barnard & Evans' Subdivision of Block 2, of south fractional part of Section 29, T. 39, N. R. 14 E. of 3 P. M., file their bill against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and allege the facts, already generally known, with regard to the Healy Slough; the original contract of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company to bridge it with movable bridges; the absorption of that railroad by the present defendant; the building of the fixed bridge, and the subsequent uselessness of the Slough as a dock. The complainants claim that they are damaged to the extent of $30,000, their bill winding up with the usual demand that the defendant may be ordered to specifically perform the contract entered into with Messrs. Barnard & Evans, the original owner of complainants' property.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

Daniel Scott pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to 20 days in the common jail.

Edward Geran and William McGraw were tried by a jury for the larceny of a freezer. McGraw was found guilty, and Geran was acquitted.

James Reynolds pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Ryan was tried on a charge of larceny of clothing, and was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

John Casey pleaded guilty to stealing a horse and buggy, which he tried ineffectually to dispose of. He was remanded for sentence.

Frederick Schroeder was tried on a charge of forgery and found guilty. Prisoner took a note signed by one Myers, and got it discounted by a friend. When it fell due, the friend discovered that Myers was a myth, and Schroeder was soon after arrested. He was defended by the ever-present Greeley, who waxed unusually eloquent on prisoner's behalf, but the jury decided prisoner should retire to Joliet for two years.

COUNTY COURT.

Ann Korman was yesterday appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Lambert Korman, under a bond, to be approved, of $3,000.

The will of John Sanderlage was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Catherine Adabard Sanderlage, under a bond, to be approved, of $10,000.

Alice Green was appointed administratrix of the estate of the late Francis Donohue, under a bond, to be approved, of $2,200.

TO ATTORNEYS.

Several lawyers having on hand a stock of that class of case, a hearing of which it is desirable to postpone as long as possible, are objecting to have them tried before the temporary Judges, in the hope of gaining more time thereby. It may interest those concerned to state that Judge Gary yesterday remarked that he would try all such cases, if he had to stay up all night to accomplish it. There is no doubt that in this decision the Judge means business. Judge Murphy, by his rapid decision of points submitted to him, and his generally energetic style of getting through business, is already creating a very favorable impression.

SUSAN DENIN SUES THE "ACADEMY" FOR $1,000.

Susan Denin commenced suit in replevin in the Superior Court against John Muir, the Treasurer of the Academy of Music, for the recovery of $1,000. Complainant alleges that the defendant had in his posession two packages of money of $500 each sent to her enclosed in the American Union Express Company's envelopes, and addressed "Miss Susan Denin, care of Academy of Music, Chicago, Ill." There were no further particulars given.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The City of Chicago begins a suit of ejectment in the Superior Court against Thomas Hays to get posession of that part of Lincoln street in S. J. Walker's dock addition to Chicago, lying between Blocks 12 and 13 of said addition, and bounded north and south by fences placed across said street by defendant.

In Judge Murphy's room, the case of Rosenavell v. Calvin Guay et al. came up for trial. This is an action brought by plaintiff to recover, on a $1,000 bond, to guarantee payment of a debt. A verdict was rendered for plaintiff for the debt, $1,000, and for damages, $265.97.

In case of E. C. Prussing et al. v. Thomas Moulding and E. Harland, an action, in assumpsit, was commenced before Judge Murphy yesterday, and will be concluded this morning.

In Judge Farwell's room was commenced the suit of Field, King & Co. v. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company. This is an action brought by plaintiffs for the recovery of $54,000, commissions for negotiating the Company's first mortgage bonds. Plaintiffs succeeded in negotiating them to the amount of $1,086,000, and the Company refused to make an account with them, on the ground that they had broken the original contract.

Walter S. Bogle and Samuel F. White file their petition in the Superior Court against P. A. Loftus and Cyrus H. McCormick for a mechanics' lien upon Lot 16, of subdivision of Lot 5, Block 38, original Town of Chicago, fronting 100 feet on north side of Washington street, and 100 feet, more or less, on the east side of Clark street, and buildings thereon, the amount of claimants' claim being $809.10.

John H. Reese, Coroner of Will County, begins an action of debt in the Superior Court against John M. French, Charles G. French, Frank French, Albert W. Nichols, and Lewis L. Coburn, on a $1,500 bond, which defendants entered into on plaintiff's suing a writ of replevin of certain goods on their account.

The case of Porter & Fuller v. Mechanics & Traders' Insurance Company, of New York, still occupies the attention of Judge Word and a jury. The case will probably be concluded to-day.

Mary C. Slawick files her bill in the Superior Court against Amalia Halla, Phillip Halla, Lena Gumui, Edward Gumui, John Slawick, and Antoinette Slawick, for the partition of a part of Block 35, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, County of Cook, with house thereon, property of the estate of the late John Slawick.

The Frear Stone Manufacturing Company begin suit in the Superior Court against Phillip Wadsworth, William P., and William Dickinson, and M. & F. D. Conner & Co., for the replevin of 600 barrels of Portland cement, worth $6 a barrel.

In Judge Peter's room the following cases went by default, with judgment for plaintiff: Kelly v. Tewksbury, $503; Grant v. Wilson, $321.35; Spalding v. Watt, $364.33; Mallay v. Johnson, $523.12.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Samuel E. Dale, assignee of the estate of Kale & Cohn, v Foreman & Friedlander; trespass, $11,000; same v. James Shulof; same $10,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,424—Lavinia H. Halladay v. Geo. W. Ewing; bill of revivor. 7,425—Geo. T. Beebe et al. v. Clark Geib; assumpsit, $500. 7,426—Samuel A. French et al. v. A. Hoffman; confession of judgment, $525.57. 7,427—C. W. Boynton et al. v. B. F. Pixley, Thomas W. Hall, and Joseph Hall; assumpsit, $1,000. 7,428—Benjamin Shoenman et al. v. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company; bill for specific performance of contract. 7,429, 30—Appeal. 7,431—Appeal. 7,432—Withheld for service. 7,433—Thomas Raymond v. W. M. Kimball; replevin of piano. 7,434—Frank D. Walsh v. William Hansborough, William Woodward, and Frank Shafer; trespass, $2,000. 7,435 to 7,447—Restored cases.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,783—Joachim Beaver v. Caroline Beaver; divorce. 43,784—Tobias Clump v. Patrick H. Dwyer; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,785—S. A. Irwin v. Patrick Lamb et al.; petition to confirm title to Lot 34, in S. E. ¼ of Sec. 34, T. 39, N. R. 14, E. of 3 P. M. 43,786—Mary C. Slawick v. Amalia Halla, et al.; bill. 43,787—Freidrich v. Maria Bowman; divorce, on ground of desertion. 43,788—Union Foundry Works v. Ezra B. Lincoln; assumpsit, $500. 43,789—Charles F. Beckwith et al. v. Daniel R. Wilson and James Freeman; assumpsit, $200. 43,790—Henry v. Martin Thunsun; confession of judgment, $1,053. 43,791—Frear Stone Manufacturing Company v. Philip Wadsworth, William P. Dickinson, William Dickinson, and W. & F. P. Cuner & Co.; replevin of 600 barrels of Portland cement. 43,792—Claus Anderson v. John M. Knudson; assumpsit, $500. 43,793—Edgar Farmer et al. v. Geo. Flavell; assumpsit, $500. 43,794—First National Bank of Madison, Wis., v. Otto Wehrmann; confession of judgment, $72.89. 43,795—City of Chicago v. Thomas Hayes; ejectment, $1,000. 43,796—D. Loewenthal v. Richard Carbray; ejectment, $200. 43,797—Susan Denin v. John Muir; assumpsit, $1,000. 43,798—Walter T. Bogle et al. v. P. A. Loftus and Cyrus H. McCormick; petition for mechanics' lien. 43,799—John H. Reese, Coroner of Will County, v. John M. French, Charles G. French, Frank French, Albert W. Nichols and Lewis L. Coburn; debt, $1,500. 43,800—Thomas v. Betsy Holland; divorce on grounds of desertion. 43,801—Stephen F. Woodsum et al. v. Alex. McGregor and Geo. Mitchell; assumpsit, $300. 43,802—Appeal.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL FARES.

Suburban residents who travel by Illinois Central trains had better procure commutation tickets forthwith. The schedule of fares on and after July 1 will surprise them if they are not warned in time. There is an average advance in rates of about 25 per cent, as will be seen by the following table, commutation tickets, it will be understood, remaining unchanged:

Stations.	*Dist., miles.*	*Old rates.*	*New rates.*
Park Row	1.4	10	10
Weldon	1.8	10	10
Twenty-second street	2.5	10	10
Twenty-seventh street	3.0	10	10
Thirty-first street	3.5	10	15
Fairview	4.1	10	15
Oakland	4.6	10	20
Forty-third street	5.1	15	20
Kenwood	5.8	15	25
Hyde Park	6.5	15	25
South Park	7.1	15	30
Wood Lawn	7.9	25	30
Oak Woods	8.3	25	35
Park Side	8.8	25	35
Grand Crossing	9.4	30	40
Burnside	12.1	50	50
Kensington	14.7	60	60
Wild Wood	16.0	60	65
Dolton Junction	17.2	60	70

GRADING GRAIN.

What the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners Did Yesterday in the Way of Establishing Grades of Grain Under the New Law.

The two Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, Messrs. Pearson and Brown, met yesterday morning in their parlor at the Pacific Hotel, and after a few minutes conversation sallied forth to see the Board of Trade and consult with some of its most prominent members as to the grades of grain to be established under the new law.

The result of the consultation was in favor of removing the weight test in the case of No. 2 wheat, so that wheat weighing less than No. 1, and More than No. 3, "sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling qualities," will be graded as No. 2. The arbitrary test of weight has been injurious to the trade, as some heavy wheat does not produce as much flour as a lighter article, though millers preferred the latter.

There will be a new grade of oats, "No. 2 white," which will be the classification of white oats having a slight infusion of black. No. 1 will be all white, as heretofore. There will be no change in the inferior grades.

In corn there will also be a new grade, "high mixed," equal in quality and condition to straight No. 2, but not as clean as No. 1, and containing about three-fourths of yellow corn. This grade is intended to meet the demands of the New England market.

The Commissioners left for Springfield last night, and will meet in that city on Tuesday next.

AN INDIANIAN BUNKOED.

Harry Lawrence Takes a Trick Worth $160, and is Then Taken in Charge by Sam Ellis.

Harry Lawrence, the bunko steerer, who, upon being brought before Justice Banyon a few days ago, pleaded that he was a citizen of New York, and not, therefore, amenable to the laws of the State of Illinois, and who was discharged, has remained long enough in Chicago to play a sharp trick, and get arrested for it. In this last offense he was assisted by a shrewd-looking fellow named M. L. Smith, who the detectives say, is imported stock. They met an elderly man named John Stephens, from Indiana, on Clark street, near Madison, on Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock. They watched him until they became persuaded that he had money, when Lawrence managed to engage his attention by remarking to him that he had met him somewhere. After a time Stephens was induced to go with them to a bunko den on Clark street near Monroe, the exact number of which could not be found out. Before the impressible Hoosier got out of the clutches of the villians, he was minus $160. Yesterday morning he told his experience to Sergeant Ellis, and in an hour Detective Dennis Simmons had safely caged Lawrence and Miller in the Madison street Station. The manner in which bunko men are generally dealt with renders their arrest of very little avail. The practice of sending them off to other cities, by compelling them to leave town is not only pernicious to the cities which they adopt, but is little or no punishment to the culprits themselves. They should be dealt with severely as being the meanest, dirtiest, most unmanly class of villains going.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Wicker Park Church, corner of North and Milwaukee avenues, will give a strawberry and ice-cream festival on Saturday evening.

John Keegan was held in bonds of $300 by Justice Kaufman yesterday morning to keep the peace. He was charged with threatening to kill his wife.

Charles Hummell, a driver for Seipp & Lehman, was brought before Justice Scully yesterday on the charge of embezzling property belonging to his employers valued at $125. The case was continued until next Monday.

An out-door mass meeting of citizens interested in the opening of Van Buren street, through from Leavitt to Hoyne, will be held this evening at the corner of Western avenue and Van Buren street. Good speakers will be in attendance.

On the 5th inst. the butcher shop of Henry Fritz, No. 1140 Milwaukee avenue, was partially destroyed by fire, and John and Henry Ritzman were arrested on the charge of setting the fire. They were examined before Justice Kauffman yesterday morning, who discharged the former, and held the latter for trial at the Criminal Court.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon, and, after accepting the resignation of Joseph Fritsch, pipeman of No. 5, and appointing Phelin J. Devitt a regular member of the Fire Department, examined applicants for the position of fireman, and placed the names of fifteen on the list. They will be appointed when vacancies occur.

Yesterday morning Officer Knoop, a watchman at the Illinois Central Depot, found a boat floating in the lake at the foot of Lake street. It contained a pair of oars, a workman's dinner-pail, an old coat, and some fishing tackle. On the gunwale was painted the name "Horace Greeley." Of course these facts constitute a mystery, which, without any additional information, is not capable of solution.

The new iron steamer Scotia, Capt. Howland, of the Union Line, took out, last evening, the largest cargo that ever left this or any other lake port. Her cargo consisted of 34,000 bushels corn, 38,558 bushels oats, 1,200 barrels flour, and 94 empty oil barrels; total weight, 1,720 tons. The Scotia drew 13 feet 9 inches aft, and 13 feet 7 inches in forward. Her destination was Buffalo.

Either the expose made by THE TRIBUNE of the weak sanitary points of the city, or a certain unaccountable benevolence and philanthropy worthy of a distinguished amateur "gilt-edged," journalist-banker, has stirred the soul of the Hon. John Wentworth. He applied to Dr. Rauch yesterday, and promised to sewer that portion of his city property which so badly needs it. Now, gentlemen, follow suit.

At half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Henry Burton, an engineer in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad, was walking on the top of a moving freight-train on the Galena Division, when he fell between two cars, and was run over, receiving injuries to his spine which caused his death in a few minutes. He was taken to the residence of Mr. Joseph Baker, at the corner of Leavitt and Kinzie streets, where the Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon. A verdict of "death by accident" was rendered. Deceased was a single man, about 30 years old, and had no relatives living in this city.

At a late hour on Wednesday night Michael Cavenaugh, who was employed at Calvary Cemetry, was instantly killed by jumping from the cars of the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railroad near South Evanston Station. Not using proper precaution, he alighted on a pile of rails, and was thrown violently upon them. His skull was fearfully fractured. The train was stopped and the remains taken back to Calvary. Deceased was much respected, and has a sister residing in Evanston.

It was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the masons had been obliged to suspend work on the new county jail, on account of the failure of the contractors, especially the firm who are supplying iron, to furnish materials. This information, which was obtained from Mr. Bailey, the contractor for the stone work, proves to have been incorrect, the iron contractors, H. A. Streeter & Co., having on the ground all the iron that is needed. Mr. Bailey is prejudiced against this firm, and hence it is supposed he desired to "get even" with them because they would not "post" him on a point, when he was preparing his bid for the masonry contract.

Everybody has supposed the *Journal* to be several months behind the times in the selection of news. So thoroughly accustomed have the editors of the "old and reliable" become to stale items that they are compelled to distort news from the East to make their chronology come out even. We clip from a telegraphic announcement in the *Journal* of last evening: "The tournament will be on Monday evening by a game of 300 points between Cyrille Dion and John Deery, after which Maurice Daly and Francois Ubassy will play. The winner of the cup must play a game of 600 points every sixty days until February, 1875, if challenged, for $1,000 and the cup, and if he is still the winner is to be declared the champion of the world."

The Board of Public Works yesterday issued the following building permits: J. C. Cullin, three-story brick, 25x60, on Milwaukee avenue; J. T. Ryerson, 2-story brick, 46x49 feet, at No. 89 Cass street; Nathan Eisendrath, three-story brick, 40x42, Nos. 111 and 113 North Dearborn street; B. F. Homer, two-story brick, 23x42 feet, No. 642 West Madison street; Lachlan McLachlan, two-story stone, 60x36 feet, on Indiana street.

The sun was glaring hot, and unoccupied shady spots were hard to find yesterday. Men and women hugged—not themselves—but close to houses, and dogs went by with their tongues hanging out. It was a genuine August day. But one case of sun-stroke is known to have occurred. Brother Donough, of the Christian Brothers' School, on Desplaines street, was stricken down at the corner of Adams and Franklin streets. Detective Dennis Simmons, happening along, he removed him from the midst of a gaping crowd to the Long John engine-house. The Health Department, in the form of Dr. Rauch, was sent for, who soon restored the Brother to consciousness. He was then sent home in a carriage.

The alarm of fire from Box 292, at half-past 2 yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by flames breaking out in the rear portion of No. 797 West Madison street. The fire was started by the ignition of a pile of shavings by some children in an alley. The building No. 797 was a two-story frame, and was almost totally destroyed. It was owned by W. B. Race, who will lose $3,500; insured for $1,500 in the Phœnix of Brooklyn. The first floor was occupied by S. H. Carpenter as a confectionery store, who loses $600; insured for $1,400 in the Globe, of Chicago. H. H. Ferry occupied the second floor as a dwelling; loss, $500. A carpenter-shop in the rear of No. 244 Warren avenue, owned and occupied by Richard Brown, was destroyed; loss, $200. The flames spread to the building No. 799 Madison, owned by M. E. Hamilton; loss, $4,000; insured in the Home of New York for $3,000. Pomeroy & Nye occupied the front room on the first floor, and lose $400. W. B. Shoenmaker had a laundry in the rear of this; loss, nominal.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Reaney, Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

D. G. Swain, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

N. C. Conant, Detroit, is at the Matteson.

H. P. Stevens, Cleveland, is at the Matteson.

H. N. Manney, U. S. N., is at the Grand Pacific.

Hon. J. H. Willard, Omaha, is at the Sherman.

Capt. W. E. Hyder, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

Charles L. Mitchell, Cincinnati, is at the Gardner.

John A. Deveraux, Providence, R. I., is at the Matteson.

Gen. Farnsworth and wife, St. Charles, is at the Sherman.

Judge David Davis, Bloomington, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. A. S. McDill, Wisconsin, is at the Grand Pacific.

Col. Henry Bryant, of Lewiston, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Maj. R. T. Crowell, of St. Paul, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Hugh R. Knox, of Pittsburgh, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Maj. A. W. Edwards, of Carlinville, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. A. B. Harris and wife, Louisiana, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Wm. M. Brewer, Mayor of Omaha, is at the Grand Pacific.

Willard S. Pope, Superintendent of the Detroit Bridge Company, is at the Matteson.

The Hon. E. W. Pomeroy, of Lee Centre, is among the prominent arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

Attorney-General John K. Edsall and family arrived in the city yesterday, and are stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

J. W. Randall, General Ticket Agent of the St. Paul & Pacific Railway, is among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House.

A. C. Coleman, General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railway, at Cairo, is registered at the West Side Briggs House.

Col. Edmund Jussen, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Illinois District, who had been spending several months in Europe, arrived home on Wednesday.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner yesterday were the following: L. F. Kesbough and wife, Hannibal; J. W. Wells, Oconto; A. P. Lewis, Urbana; Charles L. Colburn, New York; A. W. DeForest, New Haven; Augustas Nicoll, Jamaica, W. I.

Gen. James H. Brown is personally superintending the work on the interior of the magnificent restaurant building which he, in conjunction with his brother, are erecting for Messrs. Wentworth & Woolworth, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday were: Martin Taylor, Winona, Wis.; William P. Huber, Allentown; J. T. Sanderson, Champaign; Elmore M. Daniels, Cincinnati; William T. Davis, Montreal; George L. Mason, Springfield, Ill.; O. W. Cook, Fort Wayne; John F. Williams, Prairie du Chien.

West Side Briggs House arrivals: Jno. McDonald, St. Louis; C. Smith, Plainfield; Jno. Porter, St. Louis; Ed. Jackson, St. Paul; J. H. Weston, La Crosse; Hugh R. Knox, Pittsburgh; S. B. Marshall, Toledo; Wm. S. Clark, Brookville, Pa.; Dr. C. C. Shoyer, Leavenworth, Kan.; Wm. Joseph, Lake City, Colorado.

Among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific yesterday were the following: P. A. Billings, Detroit; James G. Flanders, Milwaukee; C. H. Emerson, Leavenworth; J. Holt, Albany; E. S. Waters, Providence; Alex. Paton, Liverpool, England; B. B. Small, Vermont; L. C. Kinsler, Philadelphia; J. A. Durgin, Pittsburgh; G. W. Ball, Cincinnati.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman yesterday were the following: J. M. Brown, Washington; W. M. Hunniford, Brooklyn; John Doller, San Francisco; M. B. Hillyard, Mississippi; Joseph Whitehead, Rock Island; C. G. Perry, Hoboken; J. C. James, Kansas City; S. N. Taylor, St. Louis; W. D. Spiking, Pittsburgh; W. T. Sylvester, Decatur; P. S. Howlett, Howlett; H. J. Bliss, LaCrosse; John C. Dougall, England.

The late Henry Ewing, of the St. Louis *Times*, had $45,000 insurance on his life.

Frederick Pinkney, Deputy State Attorney of Baltimore for forty years, died on Saturday at the age of 69.

Gov. Gilbert C. Walker will turn editor when his term of office expires, taking control of a leading Virginia paper.

The Rev. Theodore Woolsey is said to be writing a rejoinder to Mr. Caleb Cushing's book on the Treaty of Washington.

The Rochester *Democrat* says that the title of Mr. Stokes' lecture will probably be, "The Judiciary—the Palladium of our Liberties."

Ex-Senator John B. Henderson and wife, of St. Louis, sail for Europe to-morrow; and the Rev. Dr. T. M. Post starts next week for the same destination.

Dr. Holmes, on being asked by a young physician what sign he had better put on his door, replied, "The smallest fevers gratefully received."

It is reported that R. W. Allison, son of the editor of the Steubenville *Herald*, will be appointed Secretary to John A. Bingham, who goes as Minister to Japan.

The estate of the late William H. Bordman, of Boston, has already divided $2,800,000, and there is a balance yet in the hands of the executors.

The Rev. Mr. Tyng objects to being called the Beecher of the Episcopal Church. Tyng should not be alarmed. This was probably meant as a compliment and had "no reference to allusions."—*Toledo Blade.*

The St. Catharines (Canada) *Times* announces that Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, arrived at the Stevenson House in that place, on Friday last, and proposes to remain a few weeks—perhaps all summer.

A. H. Piquenard, architect of the Illinois State-House and of the Iowa State Capitol, having returned from Paris, brings his portfolio filled with patterns of ornamental work, made by five artists in his employ.

Item for J. Y. Scammon: Gen. Experience Estabrook called yesterday at the office of the City Treasurer and paid the $69 so long withheld by him from the school fund. We are glad for his own sake that he has done this much to place himself right.—*Omaha Herald.*

Judge R. D. Rice has resigned the Presidency of the Maine Central Railroad, and ex-Gov. Anson P. Morrill has been elected to the position. Charles F. Hatch has been chosen General Manager of the road. Judge Rice will at once assume the duties of President of the Northern Pacific, to which office he has been elected.

It was confidently stated on the street this morning that J. B. McCullagh, of the *Democrat*, was negotiating for a position on the *Times*.—*St. Louis Dispatch.* Rumor was never worse at fault. The proprietors of the *Times* can imagine no possible combination of circumstances under which Mr. McCullagh could become connected with its editorial management.—*St. Louis Times.*

Bishop Thomas Morris, of the M. E. Church, at the tender age of 79 became a bridegroom, and the Church, not being in full sympathy with his hymenial proclivities, gently expressed its displeasure by reducing his salary from $3,500 to $1,500 annually. At least that's the story, and the Bishop remonstrates in a "card" to one of the Church papers, which has awakened a pretty discussion.

The DeForest gold medal, given yearly to that member of the senior class in Yale College who shall write or deliver the best English oration, was awarded on Friday to Frank Bigelow Tarbell, of West Groton, Mass. The same gentleman is the valedictorian of his class. These two honors have been achieved by the same person but once before. Leander T. Chamberlain, of the class of 1863, won them both. He also was from Massachusetts. He is now pastor of the New England Church in Chicago.

The late Capt. Hall wrote as follows to the editor of the *Nautical Gazette*, before embarking in the Polaris: "I shall bring you tidings which will astonish the world, and recompense my friends for all their labors in my behalf, or I will die in the attempt. I will never return to the Arctic regions again if I am successful; but, if I am not, and live to see the United States, I shall tell my story, and then seek a home in the far North, where, in peace, I shall pass away to a brighter and better land. God bless you. Farewell."

John Morrissey has got the smallest doggie in town. He is so little that when John whistles at him you can't see the dog. When he gets tired Mr. Morrissey slips him into his vest pocket. He lost him yesterday, but after a long search found that he had slipped down into the lining of his coat. Day before yesterday a man tried to step on him. He thought it was a stray beetle. And two days before that one of John Toon's robins picked him up off the sidewalk and carried him up to give to the little robins to eat. Mr. Morrissey's "tiger" is said to be an animal of very different dimensions, and yet the Hon. John can carry him also in his pocket. His pockets are large.—*Saratogian.*

[Advertisement].

Business Men of Chicago

do you know that Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic is a grand chemical food for the brain, the nervous system, and the blood, indispensible to all who labor with the brain, and is the only means whereby that life-giving and life-sustaining element can be supplied to the system. It is a powerful stimulant and a vitilising tonic and invigorator. It is of inestimable benefit in consumption, scrofula, diseases of the nervous system, dyspepsia, nervous debility, prostration of the vital forces and powers, general debility, and all diseases proceeding from an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. Sold by all druggists. $1 per bottle.

Worth Knowing.

It is a fact worth knowing, that fine clothing can be found, in style, fit, and quality of goods, equal to custom garments, at A. J. Nutting's, the C. O. D. fine clothier, who is constantly receiving from New York all the new and desirable styles of summer suits, white vests, etc. He prides himself on being able to please every one. Prices range from a business suit at $9, up to an extra fine dress suit at $40. Fifteen dollars will buy a good suit, cut in the Saint Bernard style, and finer suits of all the various grades are constantly kept on hand. Nos. 320 and 322 State street.

This Morning

we shall open many new and attractive styles in lace hats, bonnets, Normandy caps, etc., suitable for this season of the year. All new styles and low prices. All are invited to examine one of the choicest stocks of millinery goods to be found in the city. Hocthkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 137 and 139 State street.

Jeff. Davis' Book.

The rebel ex-President has been "interviewed" in Memphis by a writer of the Macon (Ga.) *Register*, who says: His health is good. He has but one sound eye. You know the vision of the other has long since faded in darkness. This defect forbids much reading and writing. Yet to-day, in the familiarity of old friendship, I remarded: "I think, Mr. Davis, you will not lose the other eye until you shall have given to the world your views and opinions as to the causes which led to the late war?" "I am writing," he said—and he drummed with his fingers on the baize colored table, upon which his arm rested, and the deep sadness which clouded his features, and followed the remark, was painful to contemplate. "You have just returned from a visit to Lamar, and contemplate a visit to Georgia, you tell me. Say to Hardman and Lamar, when again you see them, I have a pleasant memory of them both; and, further, tell them I am preparing a work with all the impartiality possible to me, and after years of sober thought, which shall not leave the world in darkness as to my motives and my conduct, or that of those who acted with me."

An Extraordinary Murder.

The journals of Bordeaux contain accounts of an extraordinary homicide in the Palace of Justice of that city. A man named Cautau had been tried for attacking, some months previously, one Trenit, with a billhook. Although the wounds inflicted had been rather serious, yet as it was shown that the complainant bore a very indifferent character, and that Cautau was an inoffensive man, who had been provoked by the jeers of his neighbors concerning his conjugal misfortunes, the Court only sentenced him to a fine of 200 francs. He, nevertheless, appeared greatly vexed at the condemnation, but he left the bar, and another case was going on when great excitement was caused by the report of two pistol-shots on the lobby outside. Cautau, it appeared, had met his adversary, Trenit, and the son of the latter, a young man of twenty-five, and drawing a revolver from his pocket, had fired at each of them. One ball merely grazed the blouse of the father, but the other entered the breast of the son, killing him on the spot. The assailant was seized and taken back to the Court, where he was questioned, but he manifested no regret whatever at his crime. He was removed in custody.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of Stephens & Healy, for the purpose of carrying on the Planing-Mill and Box-Manufacturing business in the city of Chicago, and have located at the corner of Quarry and Cologne-sts., having purchased Charnley, Bros. & Co.'s Planing Mill. HENRY STEPHENS, formerly of Stephens & Clark; JAMES T. HEALY. Chicago, June 17, 1873.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF

Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

A Great Bill for the Closing Performance.

Monday, June 16, and every evening. AN ENTIRE NEW FIRST PART.

IL TROVATORE.

EUGENE in his great character of.........Leonora
UNSWORTH as the Fiery.........Count di Lunatic
With a cast comprising the entire Company.
Friday Evening, June 20, Complimentary Benefit to

BILLY MANNING.

Grand Family Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 16, and until further notice, the brilliant young artiste,

Katie Putnam,

In a new and beautiful Society Drama by FREDERIC BOCK, ESQ.,

BLADE O' GRASS!

Blade O' Grass, Miss Lucy, Klaus Kolts, Lucy Brightly, } ....KATIE PUTNAM.
With new and original Songs and Dances.
☞ Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Commencing MONDAY, June 16. Saturday Matinee.

CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager.

WITH

24 POPULAR ARTISTS!
8 BRILLIANT COMEDIANS!
5 TALENTED VOCALISTS!
And Full Brass Band.

Prices as usual. Reserved Seats on sale at Box Office.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Every evening until further notice, the magnificent Spectacular Opera,

ZOLOE!

Grand Operatic Cast, Full Chorus, Brilliant Costumes and Scenery, the Great MORLACCHI, and Ballet, the BERGER FAMILY, and SOL. SMITH RUSSELL.

Matinee on Saturday and Wednesday.

West Side patrons can secure seats at Giles Bros.', 284 West Madison-st.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Wednesday, June 18, during the week, and at the Matinees, the beautiful comedy,

GAME OF LOVE,

Embracing the entire strength of the Mammoth Company.

Monday, June 23, first appearance of Mr. BELVIL RYAN, who has been expressly engaged to impersonate his great character, "Eccles," in Robertson's favorite society drama, CASTE. Miss SYDNEY COWELL as Polly Eccles, Mr. GEO. GIDDENS as Sam Gerridge, their original characters. See future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

An entire change of Bill, and first appearance of

MISS MINNIE LODER,

MISS ANNIE YEAMANS, LITTLE JENNIE YEAMANS, and the New Drama,

98!

Matinee—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE TURF.

A MATCHED RACE FOR $50 A SIDE,

Between M. J. Tearney's bl. g. MOUNTAIN BOY, and W. Oglesby's b. g. Roanoke, to be trotted Saturday afternoon, June 21, on the half mile track, on Archer-av., two miles west of Brighton, at the place known as Murphy's Tavern. Half-mile heats, three out of five.

EXCURSION.

STEAMER "CHICAGO BELLE"

Leaves every hour daily for Lincoln Park, commencing at 10 a. m., to 6 p. m.; at 11 a. m. stops at Crib; 8 p. m., Moonlight Excursion. F. W. MYERS.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000.

Bonds Due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent, payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New York.

$600,000, or Ten per Cent of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

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No. 18 Broad-st., New York.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

HATS.

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters,

AND INTRODUCERS OF THE

CORRECT STYLES

For Gentlemen's Wear,

164 STATE-ST.,

CORNER MONROE.

SUMMER RESORT.

"ISLES OF SHOALS."

THE OCEANIC,

STAR ISLAND.

This new and elegant Hotel will open July 1, 1873, with ample accommodations for five hundred guests.

The location, scenery, climate, and facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing are unsurpassed. A first-class physician will be connected with the house.

TERMS:
Transient Board, $3.50 to $4.00 per day.
Weekly Board, $2.50 to $3.50 per day.
Monthly Board, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.

Communications, until June 25, may be addressed to F. W. HILTON, Box 51M, Boston, Mass.; after that date to Star Island, Isles of Shoals, N. H.

FRANK W. HILTON, Manager.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CARD.

O'Connor & Raynes, successors to O'Connor, Raynes & Naughton, give notice that they will not be responsible for debts contracted by Patrick Naughton, late of O'Connor, Raynes & Naughton, said firm having dissolved partnership 14th inst. Also, that said Patrick Naughton has no authority to collect any money in the name of the late or present firm. O'CONNOR & RAYNES.

To the Public.

I hereby notify you that R. & J. Schallbaum, of Madison, Wis., hold notes against Gustav Zibon to the amount of $460, dated June 4, 1873, upon which I have stopped payment, and the same are null and void.

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Now is the Time to Subscribe.

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF

POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

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CONTENTS:

I. "THE NEW HYPERION." A Narrative of Travel in France.

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TEXT BY EDWARD STRAHAN. Part I.

2. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE. By Robert Morris Copeland. Illustrated.
3. CHARITY CROSS. By Margaret Mason.
4. BERRYTOWN. Chapters 11-15. Concluded. By Rebecca Harding Davis.
5. STRANGE SEA INDUSTRIES AND INVENTIONS. By Will Wallace Harney.
6. POSEY'S NUGGET. By Louis A. Roberts.
7. FRANCESCA'S WORSHIP. By Margaret J. Preston.
8. OUR HOME IN THE TYROL. Chapters 5 and 6. By Margaret Howitt.
9. WITH THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE CORPS IN PARIS. By Ralph Keeler.
10. THE HUMMING-BIRD. By James Maurice Thompson.
11. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chapters 10 and 11. By William Black, author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton."
12. REMARKABLE PASSAGES IN SHELLEY'S EARLY HISTORY. By January Searle.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.—A Sleeping-Car Serenade; A Picture with a History; Hints for Novel-Writers; Fables for Youth; Notes.
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In order to accommodate persons desirous of acquainting themselves with the character of the Magazine, the publishers will for a time receive half-yearly subscriptions (Six Months) at the rate of Two Dollars.

Specimen number, with Special and very Liberal Premium List and Club Rates, mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Special Agent for the sale of the Magazine and Binding Volumes, C. S. BURROWS, 139 South Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	¶*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:18 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	3:30 a. m.	6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General offices 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:21 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 38 LaSalle-st., corner Washington; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	8:05 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:10 p. m.	5:40 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	10:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:27 a. m., 9:25 a. m., and 1:50 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Spectacular opera, "Zoloe."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Game of Love."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Blade O'Grass."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Moran & Manning's Minstrels.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER WILL NOT HARM A baby, but they are death to fleas, cockroaches, and bugs.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.—WITHIN THE LAST ten days 2,820 bottles of Dr. Howe's Arabian Milk Cure and Tonic have been sold in this city. The Doctor received over 200 visitors last week, whom he examined gratuitously, and every one expressed themselves delighted with their treatment, and the advice received. It is to be hoped we shall soon be favored with another visit from the Doctor, who leaves us in a few days for his home in New York. His medicines can be found at the drug stores.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.

Frequently medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.

When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are required.

These medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, June 20, 1873.

The wheat crop of California this year is expected to exceed 22,000,000 bushels.

A woman was hanged at Sarnia, in Canada, yesterday, for the murder of her husband.

A usury law, fixing the rate of interest at 7 per cent, has been passed by the Connecticut Senate.

The Farmers' Board of Trade, instituted by the producers of Kane, Kendall, DuPage, and DeKalb Counties, held its first meeting in Aurora yesterday.

A heavy mail from New York City and New England, for the Western States, was burned last Tuesday while en route by the New York Central Railroad.

United States postal cards may be sent, after July 1, into Canada, under an arrangement made by Postmaster-General Creswell, upon the payment of one cent additional postage.

It is proposed that all the Spanish-American Republics unite in a manifesto calling on Spain to concede Cuba her independence. Colombia leads in the movement and has been joined by Costa Rica.

The Warehouse Commissioners, who have been in consultation with the grain men of this city concerning the changes to be made in grading grain under the new law, have decided to abolish the "weight test" of No. 2 wheat, and to establish a new grade of oats, covering a slight mixture of black oats with white, and a new grade of corn containing three-fourths of yellow grain.

Mr. Prussing, of the Board of Education, complains that the proposition of the German members of the Board of Education upon the subject of German in the public schools is misunderstood. The proposition is not that German shall be compulsory upon all; but that a child once beginning German shall not be allowed to drop it. Once begun by a scholar, it becomes compulsory upon him to continue it or leave school.

The French Assembly has consented, by a vote of 485 to 137, to permit the prosecution of M. Ranc, one of its members, who is charged with having taken part in the outrages of the Commune. Gen. Cluseret, another Communist leader who is under sentence of death, and, to escape which he has been wandering about Europe, has been forbidden by Belgium to enter its territory under penalty of being given up to the French Government.

Although Susan B. Anthony, when asked by the Court what she had to say why sentence should not be passed upon her, eagerly solicited the utmost rigors of the law, she was treated with what must have been afflicting tenderness to the would-be martyr. The Judge condemned her to pay a fine of $100, and hastened to add that the usual rule requiring prisoners to be committed until their fines were paid would not be enforced against her.

Another project for a Government freight-railroad is submitted by the parties who met yesterday in New York, to act in unison with the American Cheap Transportation Association, formed by the Astor House Convention of Producers and Consumers last month. They propose that a double-track roadway, to be used for freight business only, should be built between New York and Chicago by the Government, and that it should then be thrown open to private transportation companies, who would relieve the Government of the operation of the road. Besides other advantages, they claim that the time of transit would be reduced from ten days to three.

The New Orleans *Times* denies that there is or has been any Asiatic cholera in that city, and insists that there is not a healthier city in the country. Upon the basis of this assertion it vigorously assails Gov. Kellogg for issuing his quarantine proclamation, and pronounces the quarantine a useless and expensive humbug. It makes, in this connection, the remarkable assertion that, for several years together, when New Orleans was without quarantine regulations, the city was exempted from yellow-fever visitations, but when such regulations were strictly enforced the disease invariably prevailed. The principal objection, however, which the *Times* makes to the quarantine is the fact that it is still further restricting commerce, which was sufficiently trammeled before.

The steadiness of the movement up the Mississippi Valley from New Orleans of a distemper which, whether it be really the Asiatic cholera or not, has counted its scores of victims in a day, and the possibility that our reeking streets may offer it an invitation it cannot resist, are reasons enough to induce our readers to turn to the circular from the American Public Health Association given in our columns this morning. This memorandum is prepared by persons of wide experience in sanitary matters, and will be found to contain valuable directions based on the experience of the Boards of Health of other cities for the preparation and application of disinfectants for streets, houses, clothing, and sick-rooms, and for preventive measures of cleanliness which, if used in time, will leave no occasion for disinfectants.

Burlington, Iowa, lost its Opera-House, Court-House, two hotels, and all but nine of the buildings on four blocks by the destructive fire of yesterday. The early hour at which the conflagration began and the northeast wind combined to give it a serious headway, and it was overcome only with the help of engines and firemen from neighboring towns. This was rendered promptly, the relief from Ottumwa traversing a distance of seventy-five miles in an hour and a half. The loss for a town like Burlington is very heavy, amounting to over $300,000, but half of which is covered by insurance. The fire began at 3 o'clock in the morning, and before sunrise the proprietor of one of the hotels destroyed had contracted for the material for a new house. The same buoyant spirit is general, and it is promised that the burnt district will be rebuilt within a year.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 5@10c lower, at $15.60@15.70 cash, and $15.70@15.75 seller July. Lard was quiet and steady, at $8.30@8.32½ per 100 lbs cash, and $8.35@8.40 seller July. Meats were quiet and unchanged, at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders, 8⅝@8¾c for short-ribs, 8⅞@8⅞c for short clear, and 9½@11½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were less active and unchanged, at 5½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and easier. Wheat was quiet and 1@1½c lower, closing at $1.20 cash, and $1.16 seller July. Corn was active and 1c lower, closing at 29⅝c cash, and 32⅜c seller July. Oats were moderately active, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 25⅝c cash, and 26⅜c seller July. Rye was quiet and ½c lower, at 60c. Barley was dull and lower, at 50@55c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs suffered a further reduction of 10@15c, declining to $4.00@4.35, where they closed steady. The cattle trade was dull at weak and irregular prices. Sheep were steady at $3.00@5.00.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in New York, yesterday, Mr. John F. Tracy's resignation of the Presidency was accepted, and Mr. Albert Keep, of Chicago, was elected President. The result, in a measure, explains the mystery attending Mr. Tracy's proffer of his resignation immediately after election at the annual meeting. It further indicates that the Clark-Gould party were not in the hopeless minority that the first election led the public to suppose; but that they were rather in a position to dictate the terms of compromise. Mr. Keep is a Chicago man, a capitalist, interested in the development of the city, has been for many years and is now a Director of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. With the management of that road he has long been actively identified, and will bring to his new position the experience thus advantageously gained. He is a cousin of the late Henry Keep, former President of the Northwestern; is about 45 years of age, of very pleasing address; is thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the position to which he has been called, and is conciliatory in his views regarding the apparent conflict between the railroads and the farming interests.

THE "LEAGUE OF JUSTICE."

The St. Louis *Republican* has information of the existence of a secret organization entirely distinct from the Granges and the Patrons of Husbandry, known as "The League of Justice." The primary object of this League is represented to be the repudiation of the railroad bonds issued by various county, town, and municipal governments throughout the Northwestern States, and the seizure and common division of lands that have been granted away to corporations by the United States Congress. The information comes from a St. Louis gentleman, for whose responsibility the *Republican* vouches, and was obtained by him in conversation, on two separate occasions, with two men purporting to be members of the League, one from Kansas and the other from Illinois. The character of the League, as communicated by these two men, is revolutionary, and its purpose is not merely to prevent bond-swindles, land-steals, and the growth of monopoly in the future, but to overthrow those of the past. The Illinois man and the Kansas man agree as to the characteristics of the organization in general, but refuse to communicate any of the details. They claim that the League is established in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, and is making headway in Texas, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. They represent it as more "Masonic" in character than the Granges, and the organization is divided into lodges under a central control. A membership of 260,000 is claimed in the various States. Men alone are admitted between the ages of 21 and 50 years. "We have arms," says one of them; "we will have justice, peaceably if we can, but we will have it by force of arms if we must." Referring to the local railroad-bonds and land-grants, he continues:

> The League will make hot work for the thieving scoundrels yet. You mark my words: The railroad companies that have had grants made by Congress will never get one dollar after the next year—for the lands—nor will any man have a title from them. They shall not have it. The land belonged to the people, and they did not send men to Congress to deed away their inheritance to make a few men rich. That is not to be thought of. We have 10,000 men in Kansas who are sworn to prevent it or die, and they mean business.

The origin of the League seems to have been among certain classes in Kansas who had squatted on lands purchased from the Indians by James F. Joy. These were Indian lands, and were never subject to the Homestead law. They were given to the Cherokee Nation in exchange for certain lands in Georgia, when the Indians were removed from that State. Subsequently the Indians concluded to sell them, and, at their request, the United States Government offered them, through Mr. Harlan, then Secretary of the Interior, to the highest bidder. They were first bought by the Connecticut Emigration Society, subsequently suspected to be a myth, at a low price and on long time. This sale was afterwards set aside, and Mr. Joy bought the lands for cash. Squatters took possession of them, and either refused to pay Mr. Joy anything or would consent to give only the Government price of $1.25 an acre, claiming the right to settle on them under the homestead and pre-emption laws. This opposition to Mr. Joy extended to a railroad which he undertook to build through that section of the country. The settlers tore up the rails and committed such other overt acts as to require the presence of United States troops. The purpose of dispossessing Mr. Joy seems to have been enlarged to that of dispossessing all railroads who have had Indian land-grants, and all persons who hold more than a quarter-section of such lands, no matter how obtained. To this purpose has been added that of repudiating local bonds issued in aid of railroads, which accounts for the membership in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

We should be slow to believe in the existence of such an organization as "The League of Justice" is described to be if there had not been vague mutterings and open threats in various quarters, looking in that direction. But, whether there is actually an organization of this kind or not, there is a spirit that suggests its existence, and this spirit cannot be too quickly crushed out. There has been nowhere more steadfast and consistent opposition to railway land-grants and the loaning of municipal credit to corporations than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has given, but we cannot concede the right to any man, nor to any set of men, to undo by violence what has been done in a lawful manner. Ours is a representative Government, and the people are directly responsible for the land-subsidies and land-steals which they or their representatives have voted. Despotism has had no hand in the business. The proposition to repudiate the bonds and seize the lands which railroads have secured from Congress, Legislatures, County Commissioners, or Town Councils, is revolutionary, not in the sense of putting down despotism, but in sense of turning representative Government into anarchy. There is a severe lesson in these land-grants and bond-subsidies, but it does not teach that property can be taken back by force after it has been disposed of lawfully. The lesson is, that the people must take care of their own in a popular form of government; that they must not be blinded by party prejudice; that they must not permit themselves to be misled by knaves; that they must keep their eyes in their heads, and stop villainy in its inception. The people may make this lesson useful, if they will, but not in the way suggested by the "League of Justice," which is utterly subversive and destructive of representative government.

We cannot believe that the farmers, or any considerable number of them, will think of allying themselves to a revolution of this kind. It is ultimately opposed to their most vital interests. They are land-owners. Such a movement as this aims at the destruction of all ownership. If land, or bonds, or franchises, lawfully acquired, can be snatched away from railroads, then farms may be seized and divided. If the communistic revolution suggested under the name of the "League of Justice" should ever be started, it would secure its recruits mainly from the ranks of those who have nothing to lose. The farmers cannot afford to enter into a combination of this kind, and it is gratifying to know that the Grange organization has nothing to do with the "League of Justice."

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

One of the noblest and most deserving charities in this city is that organized by Dr. George E. Shipman, for the care and maintenance of forsaken children. The project grew out of his own good heart, and he set to work with no other capital than the contents of his purse and an abiding faith that the importance of his great work would sooner or later commend itself to the attention and sympathies of charitable people in this community. His faith in the ultimate success of his labors and his invincible determination were such that he has never yet made a direct appeal for help, although the necessities of the institution must have drawn heavily upon his means. He labored along patiently, discouraged by no obstacles, until his work began to speak for itself. Charitable people began to find out the noble work which the good Doctor was doing, and determined to aid him. The news of this charity also became known outside of the city, and he soon found that Divine Providence had raised up many friends who were glad to contribute in money and material, and thus strengthen the hands of the Doctor and encourage him for increased effort in the future. But the receipts of contributions have not kept pace with the needs of the Home. The temporary quarters soon became too small. The little waifs who had hitherto been left to die upon the sidewalks or in the ditches increased so fast that the Doctor was compelled to look about him for larger and more commodious quarters. With the same abiding faith in the excellence of his charity and in the sympathies of charitable people which he had manifested at the outset, he at once commenced the erection of a large and handsome Home. The walls of the new Home are nearly finished, but the work has been stopped for want of funds. To finish the building will require not less than $25,000. The Home has no funds to draw from, nor any means of finishing the buildings except the voluntary contributions of those who are interested in the work. Meanwhile, the building which is now occupied has been sold, and the present proprietor desires to take possession in September next. The necessities of the work are therefore very pressing. True to the system upon which he started, Dr. Shipman sends out no solicitors for the Home, so that those who wait for a solicitor until they give will never give at all. An extract from the little paper published in the interests of the Home says: "May 28—The Lord has most wonderfully answered our prayers this morning for help, and given double the sum that was asked. The new building has again come to a standstill for the want of means. Yet we have no fears but we shall be provided for in some way when the time comes for us to vacate our present quarters."

In behalf of Dr. Shipman and his beneficent work, we appeal to the charitable people of the community to help him finish the new Home. It is but a small amount, comparatively, which he needs, and his work should not be hindered a single day for the lack of it. There is no more deserving class in the community than these little waifs, deserted by their parents, who, but for some such institution as this, would either be left to a bare chance of life or put out of existence by violence. Their forsaken and helpless condition appeals eloquently to the charitable. All other classes of unfortunates, the poor, the sick, the insane, are amply provided for. The charitable people of this city should now see to it that these little ones, offsprings of misfortune or shame, homeless and parentless and helpless, have parental care in this excellent institution. It cannot be expected that Dr. Shipman alone can carry on this work, which has latterly increased so rapidly upon his hands. He has organized it, set it on foot, and got it into good working order, almost unaided and without troubling the public with constant appeals. The public should now recognize the work he has done, and come forward and handsomely sustain him, and all the more generously for the reason that he has not importuned them for aid, but has trusted to the excellence of his cause for its support. He has had his reward in the good he has already done, and no man could wish a prouder and more enduring record than the successful establishment of such an institution. It belongs to our citizens now to do their share of the work in guarding the Home against any possibility of having its usefulness impaired for lack of funds.

RAILROAD PASSENGER RATES.

The new Railroad law will benefit the traveling public. Rates of fare are to be lowered after July 1. The proposed reduction is not very large, yet it will be a welcome concession. It may not immediately apply on all the roads in this State, but the leading lines will be forced into the reduction. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company inaugurated the downward movement. They would be compelled by their charter to reduce the rate of fares in Iowa to 3½ cents per mile after Sept. 1, and, thinking it best to make their rates uniform, they resolved to extend the reduction over all portions of their line. The Northwestern and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, being rivals of the Rock Island between Chicago and Omaha, were forced to adopt the same rate. Tariffs on that basis are now being made up by the three Companies to cover all their lines and branches in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. North of Fort Howard, the Northwestern will retain its present tariff as far as Escanaba and beyond to Negaunee, where, by the recently-enacted law of Michigan, the rate is fixed at 5 cents per mile. By a wise provision inserted in the Illinois law during its passage, an exception was made, permitting the issue of excursion and commutation tickets. It is not clear why the same principle should not equally apply to the heavy shippers of freight. In their respective classes they are the most constant and profitable patrons of the roads, and, as such, are entitled to special consideration.

The Illinois Central has not yet come into the arrangement. In Iowa, the Company cannot delay compliance longer than Sept. 1, because, being a land-grant road from Dubuque to Sioux City, acceptance of the grant recognized the right of the Legislature to prescribe the rates for passengers and freight. The same obligation rests upon the Rock Island Company, and upon a portion of the Northwestern in Iowa. The three lines and the C., B. & Q. being parallel, are compelled to accept the lowest rate forced upon either Company.

For a time the C., B. & Q. objected to a reduction of passenger rates on its several branches in this State. They could well afford to transport passengers over the main line at 3½ cents per mile. But the necessity of making the rate uniform was recognized, and the probability is, that comparatively few railroads in Illinois—the exception being the struggling, non-dividend companies—will charge more than 3½ cents per mile after the 1st prox.

GRANTING ABSOLUTION.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, an ordinarily intelligent paper, in a late number says:

> There were many among the rank and file of the Liberal party whose defection the Republicans can forget and forgive. They were deceived by their leaders, and led astray like sheep. But as for the arch-conspirators in the Liberal revolt, there is no room as yet in the Republican heart for sympathy or forgiveness toward them.

Sympathy and forgiveness are admirable traits of character, and ought to be cultivated on all proper occasions. When, however, it is proposed to extend sympathy and forgiveness to others, the relative positions of both parties have a bearing on the matter. When forgiveness and sympathy are not asked or wanted, the offer to give or withhold the same is both superfluous and cheeky. It may be worth while to ask, however, What party stands most in need of forgiveness? The party which elected the President in 1872 also elected the State Government in Pennsylvania. The latter was a pre-requisite of the former. Does the citizen who neither approved nor contributed to the victory in the Pennsylvania election stand in need of sympathy from those who perpetrated that offense against public decency, which set a premium on forgery, perjury, and robbery? Is the party that stands responsible for the Credit Mobilier, with its attendant perjury, falsehood, and corruption, in a condition to extend sympathy and forgiveness to those who are not within the pale? Is the party that recently perpetrated the "salary-grab," and robbed the National Treasury of a million and a quarter of dollars, in a situation to talk of sympathy and forgiveness to others? When, in the history of any Administration, was there such a humiliating spectacle as the proven bribery of a score of leading statesmen, and the Executive pardoning a convicted ballot-box stuffer, and appointing an impeached Governor to a high Federal position as evidence that official corruption was not regarded by him as a bar to Executive or Republican recognition? And the "party," from one end of the country to the other, applauds the disgraceful exhibition. Do those who are not responsible for these acts, and who continue to hold public dishonesty as something reprehensible, stand in need of sympathy and forgiveness from the office-holding crowd whose business is to lick the hand that feeds them?

We do not suppose there is a person in the United States who left the Republican organization in 1872, and who does not now seek an office, who feels the least regret for his action, and who is not proud that he is no longer, even in appearance, responsible for the practices which defile the Republican organization, National, State, and municipal, throughout the country. The Republican party has nothing to do but to make money for its managers. It does not generally fail in this object, but when it does it comes short of its mission. And this would be true inevitably of any party whose principles were *de facto* accomplished. At this day, the President of the United States, at the cry of his associates, bids the troops of the United States to hold Louisiana to the earth, while the party, white and black, rob and carry off every vestige of the property of the people. The Buffalo organ offers sympathy and forgiveness to those who protest against this crime!

If, however, success is superior to all other considerations, is the present condition of the party such as entitles it to extend sympathy and forgiveness to those not within the pale? Has the Buffalo organ heard of the Farmers' Movement in the West, where the people, declaring their purpose no longer to be gulled by either the Republican or Democratic party, have resolved to have a party of their own? Has it heard of the Republican party in Iowa, with its 60,000 majority, now on its knees begging for its existence until after the election in October? Has it heard of the general revolt, when Republicans who, in 1872, voted the Republican ticket, now resolve that they have no faith in the Credit Mobiliers, the Chorpenning and Secor jobs, or the salary-grabbers, and will henceforth support no man for office who accepts a Republican or a Democratic nomination? If the Republican party in Iowa, by craven supplication, do manage to elect their Governor at all, it will be the last time they will elect anything in that State. The municipal and local governments and Legislatures of the Western States will be wrenched from the Republican party as fast as the elections come round; the revolution against old party humbugs will extend until the places which know them now shall know them no more forever. For a party thus standing under impending annihilation, deserted by the great multitude of its members, to talk of granting absolution to outsiders, is a piece of remarkable insolence and stupidity.

HOW PROTECTION DEFEATS ITSELF.

The question is often asked by candid men, "How will you raise the revenue which we now need without high duties, or such increase of imports as to completely destroy our manufactures? Is not the tariff question practically settled, for the present at least, by the existence of a heavy debt which compels us to raise a large revenue?" However absurd such inquiries seem to those who have examined the subject, they are the natural expression of doubts which want of information prompts in candid minds, and should be met by facts.

It is true these doubts would in part be removed by a full understanding of one of the first principles of political economy,—a principle established not only by theoretical reasoning, but by the experience of ages and of many nations,—that within certain limits every reduction of duty will result in an increase of revenue. It causes an increased consumption, and the lower duty on the larger quantity imported will yield more revenue than the higher duty on the smaller quantity, first, because the higher the duties the higher the additional charges which traders must make to protect themselves from loss by fluctuations in the market, and to obtain return for the larger capital required in the handling of a given quantity of goods, these charges operating as a sort of duplication of the duty and as an added obstacle to consumption; second, because the higher duty tends to cause more of evasion and undervaluation; and third, because reduction of cost within certain limits prompts increase of consumption in a still greater ratio. But in spite of these reasonings some doubt still remains whether increased importation might not destroy our manufactures, and whether such an increase as would not break them down would suffice for the large revenue now needed. But few, even of the most intelligent free-traders, are aware how complete an answer to these doubts is furnished by our own experience. Let us examine the facts regarding the manufacture and importation of cloth, and suppose that the duties and prices of 1860 had in no way been altered by protective intermeddling. We may infer that the growth in production, in importation, and in consumption of cloth would each have advanced at the same ratio at which each actually advanced during the ten years of low duties ending in 1861.

During that period the manufacture of cotton, woolen, worsted, silk, and linen goods actually advanced 76 per cent, according to the census reports of 1850 and 1860. According to the Treasury records, also, the importation of all goods of the same kinds actually advanced 75 per cent. Both progressed with remarkably even pace, but each increased far more rapidly than the population. Clearly, an equal increase in both during the last decade would not have destroyed manufacture. But, would it have yielded sufficient revenue, or permitted a growth of manufacture materially less than has actually occurred?

From 1850 to 1860, the manufacture of cotton goods advanced 76 6-10 per cent, and the like increase until 1870 would have given us a production of 2,027,813,749 yards, whereas, according to the census, we actually made only 1,063,000,000 yards in that year. But the reduced consumption of cotton during the War has caused a considerable change in the use of woolen and worsted instead of cotton goods; let us suppose that the same change had taken place under lower duties. We consumed in 1860 seven and one-fifth yards *per capita* of woolen and worsted goods, and in 1870 eight and one-fifth; an increase of one yard to each person. But one yard of woolen and worsted goods in the average cannot be counted as equal in wear to more than four yards of cotton; if, then, we had substituted one yard of woolen and worsted for four yards of cotton, there would have been a decrease of about 160,000,000 yards in the use of cotton, which, divided between manufacture and imports, at the ratio of production to imports in 1860, would be a loss of 108,000,000 yards in production and 52,000,000 yards in imports. The production, instead of 2,027,813,749 yards, would then have been 1,919,813,749 yards, or 856,000,000 yards greater than the actual production in 1870.

Again; the manufacture of woolen and worsted goods produced, in 1850, only 82,206,652 yards, and in 1860 it produced 147,647,862 yards, an increase of 79 8-10 per cent. Had the manufacture advanced at the same ratio until 1870, we should have produced of woolen and worsted goods 265,460,855 yards, whereas we actually produced only 190,977,042 yards. Hence, without any allowance for change from cotton to woolen goods, and without protection, the manufacture should have produced about 75,000,000 yards more of woolen and worsted goods, advancing at the rate of the last decade of low duties, than it has actually produced with protection, and with the change from cotton to woolen! If you now allow a farther increase for that change, dividing the one yard *per capita* according to the ratio of imports to production of woolen and worsted goods in 1860, we have 25,063,000 yards more for production, and a total product of 290,523,855 yards as the result of manufacture under low duties, whereas 190,977,042 yards has been the result of "protected" manufacture.

But the question still remains whether the imports would have yielded at low duties the revenue needed. Now, the imports of cotton goods advanced 75 per cent from 1850 to 1860, and at the same rate we should have imported 396,659,733 yards of cotton goods in 1870, or, deducting 52,000,000 yards for the change from cotton to woolen, 344,659,733 yards. The increase in number of yards from the 226,776,939 imported in 1860 is 52 per cent; had the imports of other cotton goods advanced in the same ratio, the entire value of imports of cotton, which was $32,559,000 in 1860, would have been $48,640,000 in 1870, and at the 24 per cent duty of 1860 would have yielded a revenue of $11,673,600. But the protective duties of 1870 actually yielded from cotton goods only $9,206,000 revenue.

Again; the imports of woolen and worsted goods (except carpets) in 1860 were $35,394,422, and the increase since 1850 had been 120 per cent. Had the same increase continued, we should have imported $77,867,628 of such goods in 1870 without allowance for the change from cotton to woolen. Allowing, then, for that change 13,495,000 yards at the average price of imported goods in 1870, or $4,723,250, we have a total importation of woolen and worsted goods of $82,590,878, and at 24 per cent duty this would yield a revenue of $19,218,107. The actual revenue yielded by protective duties on all woolen and worsted goods (except carpets) in 1870 was $20,577,906. Hence, with the same duties in force in 1860, and with the increased consumption prompted by low prices under the last decade of low duties, we should have obtained almost the same revenue that protective duties have yielded, and yet manufactured 100,000,000 yards more of woolen goods. The entire revenue obtained from woolen and cotton goods, at the low duties and with the increase of the last decade continued, should have been $430,891,700, whereas the actual revenue under protective duties was only $29,783,906. But the manufacture, instead of producing 1,063,594,294 yards of cotton and 190,977,042 yards of woolen and worsted, if increasing precisely as it did increase under low duties from 1850 to 1860, only substituting one yard of woolen for four yards of cotton *per capita*, should have produced 1,919,813,749 yards of cotton and 290,523,855 yards of woolen and worsted goods. The total production of 1870 under low duties should have been 2,210,337,604 yards, whereas the production of 1870 under protection was only 1,254,571,336 yards. Protection has retarded the manufacture by 1,000,000,000 yards of cloth, and has cost the Government over $1,000,000 in loss of revenue. Meanwhile the unhappy consumers, the cost of whose cloth has been increased 61 per cent, pay as much for 1,254,571,336 yards as they would for 2,019,859,850 yards at the prices of 1860, the poor seamstresses get less wages in gold than they did thirteen years ago, and the much-protected operatives, receiving 44 per cent more wages than they received in 1860, pay 60 per cent more for the necessaries and comforts of life. Such is protection; a self-defeating blunder as a revenue measure or as a stimulus to manufacture, an outrageous swindle as a pretended provision for the welfare of American labor, and a wholesale robbery of the entire nation of consumers.

Miss Carpenter is engaged in New York in explaining and advancing the Crofton prison reform, which has been tested in Ireland with admirable results. It is so called because Sir William Crofton, though perhaps not the originator of it, introduced and perfected it in Ireland. Under this system, which by no means dispenses with the idea of punishment, the prisoner is first remanded to solitary confinement, where he is kept for a time on bread and water. During this confinement he sees no one but his keeper, whose duty it is to explain to the criminal the system of probation and reform upon which he subsequently enters. After the allotted time of solitary confinement has passed, the criminal is put to work among the others. Here the marking system begins. The labor is all done in common, and each day's conduct has its influence in shortening or lengthening the duration of confinement. Industry and good behavior may shorten the term at least one-third. After this probation, the prisoner goes one grade higher, when he receives wages and has more time for application to books. There is still another grade where the prisoners work in the open field without keeper or barrier, and return to their barracks at night, when nothing hinders their escape. In this grade everything is intrusted to their honor. The theory is, that the discipline they have passed through up to this time has prepared them for this last test, and, if this proves to be the case, they are certainly well fitted to go out into the world again. When they go into society, they have something with which to begin life, which they have earned during service, and they remain for a time under police surveillance, reporting to the public authorities at stated intervals. The system has worked wonderful reforms in the Irish prisons, turning out, it is claimed, thoroughly reformed men.

The full extent of the salary-steal is not yet thoroughly understood by the people. There is a general impression that the salaries of the President and members of Congress were enlarged, but that the rise stopped here. The fact is, that the increase of salaries included a large force of other persons in the Government service. The salary of the President was increased $25,000 a year; that of each Congressman $2,500 a year; those of the Vice-President, Speaker, Supreme Judges, and the seven members of the Cabinet, $2,000 a year each. All the Assistant Secretaries had their salaries raised $2,500 each. All the Commissioners secured an advance of $1,000 each. The Supervising Architect of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the assistants in the Postmaster-General's office, and all the Auditors enjoyed an increase of $1,000 each. The salaries of the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House, the Chief Clerk and Journal Clerk of the House, and all the clerks and assistant clerks, the doorkeepers, and the assistant doorkeepers, Postmasters, and Assistant Postmasters, and everybody else connected with the Senate and House, came in for a share of the grab. After specifying a long list of officials, Congress seems to have feared that somebody might have been overlooked, and made a general clause providing that everybody else in or about the Capitol building, not otherwise provided for, should have an increase of 15 per cent, and added that the new salaries should be payable "from the beginning of the present Congress, or from the date of their appointment during the present Congress."

Though we hear of no definite movement for the repeal of the Salary-Grab law at the next session of Congress, it is already intimated that there will be a combination to repeal the bill which abolished the franking privilege. One of the many lame excuses that have been made for the salary-grab was the sacrifice of the franking privilege and mileage. It would be a very consistent Congressional policy to restore the franking privilege and then the mileage, leaving the salary question where it stands now. The argument is advanced that it will require between $700,000 and $1,000,000 to supply the scales with which to weigh mail matter, the circulars of instruction, the appropriation of stamps, etc., and that the abolition of the franking privilege is responsible for this expenditure. If the expenditure of any such amount as this is contemplated, it bears the evidence of fraud on the face of it. Instead of serving as an argument for the restitution of one of the worst abuses the Government has tolerated, it should demand an investigation as to the ways and means by which another million is required to make the reform practical.

The obituary record of the past few weeks includes several distinguished names. Among them are Frederick Ludwig G. von Raumer, the eminent German historian, whose reputation is world-wide; Philippe de Sartigues, who has left several works on political economy of high repute; Baron von Kubech, the Austro-Hungarian diplomatist; John Camden Hotten, the well-known London bookseller and publisher; Frederick Pinckney, for forty years Deputy State-Attorney of Baltimore, and son of the distinguished lawyer and statesman, William Pinckney; Halil Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery in the Ottoman army, who created the Ordnance Department of Turkey; Joseph Brech, for many years President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and Wolfgang Menzel, one of the greatest polemical writers Germany has ever produced. He was a violent opponent of Goethe, Hegel, and Voss, and held his ground for many years, but was finally overthrown by Heinrich Heine, who made him a laughing-stock all over Germany.

The jury question is about to come to an issue in Germany. Bayard Taylor, in one of his letters, explains that there are two forms of the jury system in use, the Schoffengericht and Schwurgericht. The latter corresponds with our system, but the former is peculiar to Germany and German Switzerland. It reserves all questions, both of fact and law, to Judges and jurors, who meet together and return a common verdict. The Judges are generally three in number, and the jurors not more than six. In the draft for the criminal code which has been submitted to the Imperial Parliament, the preference is given to the Schoffengericht. The people as a whole are opposed to the jury system altogether, upon the ground that it is a French importation. The advocates of the system have therefore very shrewdly sought to show that it was originally the creation of Fatherland, that it thence traveled to England and France, and afterwards came back to Germany, where it was completely developed.

The mixed question which so long disturbed the English Court, what it should do with the four wives accompanying the Shah of Persia, was fortunately solved by the Shah himself while at Moscow, by sending all four of them back to Persia. It seems that when the Shah arrived at Moscow he found apartments provided for himself in the palace, but no provision made for his wives, whom he accordingly sent to a country house. Thereupon the wives got indignant, and were loud in their complaints at such treatment. The Shah sent for them, and, after giving them a lecture upon their conduct, he informed them, notwithstanding their tears and protestations, that they must go back; and a few hours before His Majesty left Moscow the ladies started by railway for Riazan, en route for Persia. One can faintly imagine the feelings of the quartette as they went back with the proverbial flea in their ears, only to be laughed at by the other ladies when they re-entered the harem at Teheran.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Administration is preparing to make a gigantic effort to "save Ohio" in October.

—The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* (organ with Post-Office attachment), continues to lament that the Grangers *will* go into politics, and says:

> It will hardly do for men engaged in such business to plead a desire for political reform. It does not lie in their mouths to say, "The old parties are corrupt, and we must start another one." They entered the Grange knowing that its constitution forbade political action, and under a pledge that this provision would be sustained. If they will trample down a rule so essential to the harmony and permanency of the order, how can they be trusted with the management of public affairs?

—Also, the *Illinois State Journal* (organ with Internal Revenue attachment) laments that the farmers will celebrate Fourth of July as an independence-day. It says:

> What are, after all, the present accidents of cheap corn and high freights, in comparison with the rich heritage of political blessings which have been secured for us and our posterity by the founders of our wonderful system of government? Must we forego celebrating the latter, because we have more breadstuffs in the land than there is a profitable market for? Shall the glorious Fourth of July lose its significance because the railroad corporations have no souls and will insist on charging excessive rates to the shipping community?

—A list of the fourteen Senators who had, up to June 11, put their back-pay into the Treasury, is telegraphed from Washington to Administration papers, with the remark that it may be relied on, viz: Anthony, Bayard, Casserly, Chandler, Fenton, T. W. Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Pratt, Schurz, Scott, Sumner, Thurman, and Wilson. Will the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, Alexander Ramsey, and John Sherman rise and explain? Their local organs, long ago, said that they had refunded the money.

—The three Congressmen of New Hampshire voted loud and long against the salary steal, and "did not draw it." After the election in March, they all drew it. The four Congressmen of Connecticut also voted loud and long against the salary steal, and, saying they "did not draw it," every one was re-elected in April. Of the Connecticut Congressmen only Mr. Starkweather has been heard from, contributing $4,699.20. The other Connecticut Congressmen are: Joseph R. Hawley, Stephen W. Kellogg, and William H. Barnum.

—To what depth of degradation the public morality of Massachusetts must have come, under the rule of party politics. The Springfield *Republican* says:

> Butler goes into this fight with unusually propitious omens. True, he has the salary-grab on his shoulders, and is handicapped to that extent. That may lose him the race, as it certainly ought to, and as in any Western State it certainly would. But as matters [illegible] this self-imposed burden, [illegible] merest bagatelle, which he would a little rather carry than not. The event will show whether he judges correctly of the temper and average morality of Massachusetts voters.

—Here is a picture of "the next Governor of Massachusetts," drawn by the Boston *Journal*:

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TES AND OPINION.

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t. The four Congressmen of Con-
voted loud and long against the
d, saying they "did not draw it,"
re-elected in April. Of the Con-
ressmen only Mr. Starkweather has
om, contributing $4,699.20. The
ticut Congressmen are: Joseph
ephan W. Kellogg, and William H.

depth of degradation the public
assachusetts must have come, un-
party politics. The Springfield
ys:

to this fight with unusually propitious
he has the salary-grab on his shoulders,
ped to that extent. That may lose his
rtainly ought to, and as is may Wor-
tainly would. But he makes light of
d burden, airily announcing it the
, which he would a little rather carry
event will show whether he judges cor-
aper and average morality of Massa-

picture of "the next Governor of
," drawn by the Boston *Journal*:
not a reformer of abuses; he is a

perpetrator and originator of them. Nobody looks to him for economy in State expenditures. If he were disposed to be economical, he could not be so. He is a predatory chief, whose war cry is "booty."

—The party that in Massachusetts claims 75,000 majority and supports Butler, in Iowa claims 60,000 majority and supports Carpenter. The Chairman of that same party in Iowa, Jacob Rich, says of Butler in the Dubuque *Times*:

For unblushing impudence, and cool audacity, Ben Butler is certainly without parallel. Showing his contempt for honest public opinion by conspicuously advocating and engineering the salary increase, Butler yet boldly announces himself a candidate for Governor—boldly goes to the people on his record, and flaunts a challenge in the very teeth of high-toned and puritanic Massachusetts. He finds no one yet disposed to contest the nomination with him before the Republican Convention, and unless some very strong man consents to make the race against him, his success is assured. It hardly seems possible that Massachusetts will accept Butler for her Executive, and yet his friends are very confident.

—The *people* demand that in future elections they may have an opportunity of voting for measures and not have their manhood continually insulted with the possibility of a bribe, in the shape of federal patronage.—*South Bend (Ind.) Union.*

—The signs of the times indicate a fixed determination on the part of the people to have a new deal in political matters. We hail them as an omen of coming change—a change that is going to sweep the Republican party from power and place. We care not for the name of the party that is springing up. Call it what you will. If it can redeem the nation, and check the tide of corruption, and restore once more the supremacy of constitutional rule, it shall have our hearty support.—*Madison, (Wis.) Democrat.*

—By common consent of all men opposed to the rascalities practised by politicians of to-day, the old parties have outlived their usefulness, and it is the proper time to bury them out of sight. Light is breaking in upon the dark places, and it only needs a forward movement of all parties who desire to see reform inaugurated to witness the utter rout of the corruptionists and in their place have honesty and capacity. All good men will hail the ushering in of such an era with gladness.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—It is felt by thousands of both Republicans and Democrats, that they are separated politically by name rather than substance—that their interests are identical, and that in the cause of reform they ought to act together.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—The Credit Mobilier, salary-grab, Louisiana frauds, and other public rascalities, are producing their natural tide-wave of revulsion; and the general disposition seems to be to make a clean sweep of all the old political rubbish, and make a plump "new departure" for better or for worse, but hoping and praying *for better.*—*Nebraska City News.*

—"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow." This is a conviction settling deep into the minds of the farmers, and they say they are, therefore, justified by long experience in abandoning all hope of reform from political parties who have no longer any distinctive policy.—*Peoria (Ill.) Review.*

—If the Republicans freed the black race, and the Democrats help free the white race, the latter will certainly be entitled to some credit; and, for our part, if they do this, we shall think a great deal more of them than we have ever before.—*Monroe (Wis.) Republican.*

—Unfortunately it has come to such a pass under the present Administration that not only are its own hangers on initiated into the ways of corruption and made parties to schemes of plunder, but Democrats are also industriously plied with money, patronage, and jobs, in order to secure their acquiescence to, or silence regarding grabs at the Treasury. This fact has become so patent of late that it is now not unusual to hear members of the opposition spoken of as "Administration Democrats," and, while we regret to betray it, we must confess to a serious alarm, lest, upon examination, it shall turn out that the Democrats who have yielded to these temptations are men of high, not low, degree.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—The power of the Republican party has been so great that all political movements outside of the party, which it could not absorb or control, it has managed very successfully to destroy. In this it has merely repeated the triumphs of the Democratic party before the year 1860. Now the opposition to the Republican party will, by the natural law of political antagonism, be drawn into the farmers' movement. What the Republican party will do with this new political element is of some interest to the country; what it will do with the Republican party is of especial concern to the politicians.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

—Somebody's party is going to get hurt before the fight between monopoly and production is ended.—*Chattanooga Times.*

—Whenever the farmers resolve some good thing, all papers of the Republican persuasion spin out their columns in the endeavor to prove that such has been the theory of the Republican party all this while. If so, why have they not put their theory into practice, as they were able to do so, having the majority? That they have not, is proven by the dissatisfaction of so many Republican farmers.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—A pro-slavery Supreme Court could make of the constitution of the United States the very bulwark of slavery, while Judges imbued with a love of freedom found ample warrant for guarantees against slavery encroachment. A court unduly influenced by overshadowing corporations can find in State and National Constitutions no power in the people to restrain and control what they have themselves created. But a court disposed to regard the interests and rights of the people as above those of corporations, readily finds the power in the fundamental law of the State and of the United States to subordinate the corporations to the people.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Times.*

—We venture the opinion that, if there is any possible opportunity, the railway companies will make every effort to render the practical results of the Illinois Railroad law as unpopular as possible—just out of pure cussedness, you know.—*Bunker Hill (Ill.) Gazette.*

—As it is proposed by the present management of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway to cease running trains into Quincy, if certain demands are not complied with, it is proper to inquire if in such event they propose also to refund the $200,000 paid by our citizens to aid in the construction of said road?—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—Since the New York Court of Appeals granted a new trial to Stokes, there has been a great hue and cry raised by the press for a radical reform of the criminal law of the country. The general expression has been that offenders have too many loop-holes of escape, and that changes should be made with the idea of giving the prosecution a better chance to convict.—*Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier.*

—The interest attaching the Clem case, and the concurrence of the decision of the Indiana Supreme Court, ordering a new trial, with the prevailing tendency of the administration of the law to obstruct justice by irrelevant forms, and balance the safety of community with the preservation of technical rules and precedents, must be our apology for further reference to what we must regard as one of the most mischievous acts of judicial "formalism." A third chance of escape from punishment is given to a convicted murderess for no reason at all affecting the certainty of her guilt or the character of her offence. The rulings are all purely technical, and might be admitted or excluded with no more effect upon the case than upon a problem in engineering.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The number of members of Congress who have returned their back pay is stated to be forty-four. Whether this includes those whose names are known only to the Treasurer is not clear. But the country has at least saved nearly $200,000 through this tardy morality, or rather has recovered so much of the steal, and it may be credited to the vigorous expression of a wholesome public sentiment. There is a good deal of virtue in a fine burst of popular indignation.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

—The press still keeps up the cannonade on the salary grabbers, and it is now assured beyond a doubt that many prominent politicians who were just blooming into notice and striking out on the path to distinction, have been blighted forever by this one unmanly and treacherous act. Among those who fail to rise no more in the political arena, are many old favorites of the respective parties, but it is found impossible to save them from the common political morgue prepared by Butler when he set this "salary steal" before them.—*Quincy Herald.*

Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, O., June 19.—Willie Powell, aged 11, son of Clay Powell, a farmer living about two miles south of this city, was instantly killed about 9 o'clock this morning. He was returning home from the pasture, where he had taken his cows; was walking beside a four ox team which was drawing a heavy load of lumber, and engaged in talking to some of his companions, when one of the oxen kicked him, knocking him under the wheels of the wagon, which passed over his head crushing it into a jelly.

A Race-Horse Lawsuit.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 19.—The suit to recover damages on account of the alleged unsoundness of the trotting mare Nonesuch resulted in favor of the plaintiff, damages being laid at $5,000. Nonesuch, when bought by plaintiff, was warranted sound, but proved to be a cribber, but the defense maintained that the cribbing was habit, not unsoundness.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Action of the Council Last Evening in Committee of the Whole.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Allowed for Cutting a Ditch from the Lake to the North Branch.

The Council held an adjourned meeting yesterday evening, Ald. McAvoy in the chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Dixon, Warren, McGennis, Coey, McAvoy, Sidwell, Stone, Tracey, Schmitz, Cullerton, McClowry, Clowry, Bailey, Powell, Clark, Sweet, Heath, Sherwood, Moore, Cleveland, Quirk, McGrath, Eckhardt, Lengacher, Cannon, Ogden.

The Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill, Ald. Dixon in the chair, the pending question being a motion to strike out the appropriation of $20,000 for Lake Park, and substitute $15,000. The item was adopted as it originally stood.

When the item of $150,000 for cutting the ditch from the lake to the North Branch was reached it was moved to increase it to $240,000. The City Engineer had said it would cost $480,000 to do the work, but that the sum of $150,000 was all that could be expended this year. It was claimed, however, that the work was one of so much importance, in a sanitary point of view, that something more should be done than was proposed. There were firms that could do the whole work in a year. Still, without insisting on that, it should at least be done in two years, for which reason it was moved to put in half the sum necessary to complete the work.

The motion was opposed on the ground that the sum in the bill was all that could be expended this year, and that a twelve-foot sewer two miles in length was not a work to be pushed through in a hurry, and that whatever was done this year would not help against the cholera. The importance of the work was admitted, but fears were expressed about piling on the taxes too heavily. The Finance Committee had been governed by the opinion of Mr. Chesbrough.

Subsequently the mover accepted a suggestion to make his amendment $200,000, and the matter was postponed in order to have an opportunity of consulting the Engineer as to the amount which can be expended this year.

A motion to strike out the sum of $2,500 for entertaining official visitors, Fourth of July, etc., was followed by one to make it $1,000, and the unexpended balance of $470, was adopted.

The appropriation for salaries for the Fire Department, amounting to $269,180, went through, as much of it as was considered, with slight alteration, but not without discussion. An effort was made to put the First Assistant Marshal's pay up to $2,000, on the ground that $1,800 was too small, and that he was really a better man than the Chief Marshal. A motion was made to strike out the Third Assistant, because three were unnecessary. It was resisted because of the increase of the force, and was defeated. An attempt to strike out the appropriation of $6,000 for five Fire Wardens, and to devolve their duties upon the police, proved successful. The item of $37,200, for thirty-one foremen, was temporarily passed over till it was ascertained how many were needed.

The following items were adopted without modification: Dearborn Park, $5,000; Ellis Park, $1,500; Jefferson Park, $1,500; Union Park, $13,000, of which $5,000 is for an artesian well and $4,000 for a fountain; Vernon Park, $2,500; Wicker Park, $5,000; Lincoln Park, $5,000; Washington Square, $8,000; Union Square, $1,000; part of salaries of Commissioners of Board of Public Works, employes, etc., $15,040; office and miscellaneous expenses of Board, $5,500; drinking-fountains, $800; city cemetery, $5,000; hay scales, $3,000; contingent fund, $10,000; costs of tax sales, $30,000; evening schools, $12,000.

The Committee rose, and the Council adjourned till this evening.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

Reception and Donation Party at the Institution Yesterday Afternoon and Evening.

The lady managers of the Home of the Friendless have been putting their fair heads together for two months to get up something that would draw a crowd, and attract attention to that worthy institution. After much deliberation, and some heavy thinking, they resolved on a reception, to which all the wealth and beauty and fashion of the city should be invited, and be brought in contact with an establishment where poverty finds relief, and the homeless a home. The idea was excellent. None will have an excuse for not knowing all about the wants and working of the institution, as everybody was invited, and everybody who went will have no excuse for not contributing according to their ability. There was a printed notice on the wall, stating that it was more blessed to give than to receive, of which there is no doubt.

Yesterday was honored by being chosen as the day for the festivities. The avenue kitchens have been running full teams for a week preparing victuals for the event, and all the young ladies agreed to go with all the young gentlemen and grace the occasion by their presence. They were there all day and had a good time. The tables were spread in the basement, and they groaned under the weight of delicacies. All kinds of young ladies, blondes and brunettes, waited on the eaters, and broke the chinaware with consummate ease. The eating was free, and anyone who felt so disposed could partake of the generous hospitality without greenbacks and without cost. All day the house was crowded with visitors. They inspected the various departments from the kitchen to the nursery, where mysterious babies are brought up on the bounty of the charitable. These babies were great curiosities. The older children were dressed in their best garments. In the schoolroom they showed how they were being educated for the battle of life, and the industrial department proved that the instruction imparted is practical as well as theoretical. The rooms were pleasingly ornamented with flags and flowers, and bits of the country hung around the walls in the shape of evergreens. Mrs. Grant, the matron; Miss Bowman, the assistant, and Miss Bissell chaperoned the visitors. It would be invidious to mention the names of any of the ladies who made the affair a success when all did so well for the good work in which they are engaged.

In the evening the attendance was very large, and there was a concert and good singing by Mrs. O. N. Johnson, Mr. Foltz, Miss Chamberlain, and Mr. Brittan.

The entertainment was a gratifying success, and it is hoped it will redound to the substantial welfare of the Home.

CROQUET.

Indignant Letters from Members of the West Side Club.

One reporter put his foot in it by writing two paragraphs about the ancient game of croquet published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. To make the matter worse, another, writing of the excursion to Hammond's farm, said: "The young ones played the meanest game that was ever invented—croquet." This was too much. The West Side Croquet Club would have turned up their noses at the innuendoes about quarreling and the like, but to call it "the meanest game" was more than they could stand. The club has 160 members. A gentleman said so on a public vehicle. There were 160 indignant souls belonging to that club yesterday, and, 135 of the members being ladies, there was just that number of special torments imprecated upon the head of the offending reporter. Worse than any of these, he has been summoned by the city editor to select one or two from the bundle of letters upon the subject. He would not have cared if they had been addressed to him personally, but they were not. The city editor received them, and kept the best, handing the balance over for selection and—the waste paper basket. Following are some of the views of *the* club of 160 members upon this important subject:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It has been too warm to play croquet to-day, and is now too hot to go to Hooley's, so I will just spend the evening in telling you what I think of your abusing croquet. It would take more than all the evening to do it. I think it is mean; that's what I think. Supposing I was to come up to your office and say that billiards was stupid, and carry off your meerschaum cigar-holder. The fact is, I don't believe you ever played croquet in your life. You don't know how to, or you would not call it "the meanest game that ever was invented." If you will come up to our house on — street, near Ashland avenue, I will teach you. PUSS.

P. S.—You must find out who this is from.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think that the author of those infamous paragraphs about croquet in your paper this morning ought to have a whole set of croquet balls hammered down his throat with the mallets, and then have them wicketed in securely. BLONDE.

P. S.—If he digested them easily he ought to be made to swallow the box. B.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your strictures, you know, upon croquet, you know, are in demnition bad taste, you know, because if a fel' has any accomplishment he ought to be allowed to show it, you know, and croquet's a deal better than the horrid game of billyards, you know, because the balls are so big and you can't miss 'em, you know, and there are so many of them. I hope you will take it all back and oblige. Besides, the girls throw them at each other when they get through, and it's such fun. ALICK.

We have received a letter from an estimable married lady, whose name, at her request, is not published, taking exception to these remarks already referred to, as recently published in THE TRIBUNE, and which tended to disparage the noble game of croquet, and to throw dirt on it. She appeals to THE TRIBUNE, which she seems to look upon as a married man with a large family, to consider the damage which will be done to the matrimonial chances of girls if the game is abolished. She speaks by authority as one having a large family, all of girls, and most of them marriageable and willing to be married. According to her, there is no amusement which so tends to facilitate matrimony as croquet. It brings the boys and girls together. They take sides and choose partners in sport, and are led thereby to choose them in earnest. There are opportunities for furtive hand-pressings and attractive costumes, and there are chances to show clean-cut ankles. "Proximity is the mother of love," says the matron, and proximity is to be found on the croquet field. She states with becoming pride that one of her daughters found the shortest road to the church through the aforesaid field, and pitifully asks what will become of the remainder if young men are taught that croquet is ridiculous and resort to some unsocial amusement instead. What she says has much weight.

CITY-HALL TALK.

The Mayoralty Question—Bond and Burley Said to Be in Training for the Succession—Their Strong Points.

The wise men around the City-Hall, who loaf in the corridors and about the door, are beginning, early in the season as it is, to discuss the Mayoralty question, chiefly, however, from a regular Republican standpoint. Two gentlemen alone seem to occupy the attention of the politicians—Ald. Bond, of the Tenth Ward, and Comptroller Burley. The former is said to be a good Republican, who kept his skirts free from Liberalism, and he is a resident of the West Side, which is still irritated by the defection of Mayor Medill, and which intends to have the next Mayor, if it can. The Alderman's standing in the community is excellent. He is popular, pleasant, and honest, and, what is more than all, by a singular fatality he has been unable to be present in the Council when any of the liquor disputes, the Sunday ordinance, or the eleven o'clock ordinance have been voted on. His record is spotless. The temperance people may claim him, and the other side may be told that he never voted against them. He has availability in an eminent degree, and it is reported that J. D. Ward is grateful for Bond's determination not to run against him for the Republican nomination for Congress last fall. This is not looked upon as trustworthy, however, for gratitude is not Mr. Ward's chief peculiarity.

As for the Comptroller, it is reported that he has a burning desire to be Mayor, partly because it is an honorable place, and partly because he has some old grudge to pay off, the innocent object of one of them being Mr. Carter, of the Board of Public Works. The Comptroller's friends urge his acquaintance with the finances of the city, and the fact that he comes from the North Side, which has long been out in the cold, so far as having a Mayor is concerned. Mr. Burley, too, is an aboriginal Republican, and while in the Legislature voted against the State Liquor law, which makes his beer and whisky record a little better than Bond's, which is merely negatively good. The quiet advocates of the Comptroller are said to be Ald. McGrath, Dixon, and Powell,—three Irishmen. One object of this selection is the hope which is entertained by the Republican leaders of winning over the Irish to take the place of the deserting Germans. It is also said that these three aides have private views which they hope to further by getting Mr. Burley in as Mayor. Dixon wants to be appointed a member of the Board of Public Works in place of Carter, who goes out next year, and he knows that Burley will not reappoint the present incumbent. George Powell wants to be re-elected Alderman, and knows he will need all the help he can get. If he does get beaten, he hopes to be made Gas Inspector. What McGrath wants is not so clear, but he certainly wants something; and, while he has gone pretty deeply into the new departure, deeper than he ever did into Liberalism, yet he has a facility for changing sides when it is worth his while. It is also asserted that the economical motions of these gentlemen, while the appropriation bill is under discussion, are dictated by the Comptroller, most of them for the purpose of slapping at the Board of Public Works. Of course, all this is merely City-Hall talk, and nobody is bound to take it for gospel.

The knowing ones, however, are inclined to bet on Bond, and think that Burley is too sanguine, and that he is calculating without Farwell, Scammon & Co. They are beginning to worship the West Sider as the coming man. Sometimes J. M. Rountree is mentioned, but the general impression is that he is trotted out merely to be bled and then slain.

HOT WORK ON A HOT DAY.

Three Alarms in Twenty Minutes—A $3,500 Fire on East Randolph Street.

Although the past two days have been warm and summer-like, when fires occur but rarely, the Fire Department has been called out no less than nine times. Yesterday evening there were three alarms within the space of twenty minutes. The first was from Box 15, at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets. About half-past 7 o'clock, Officer Hooler observed flames issuing from the rear end of the four-story building No. 231 East Randolph-street, near the top. He immediately sent in the alarm. Before the arrival of the Department the fire had gained considerable headway, and the flames were bursting from the front windows of the fourth story. About this time the bells struck for Box 372, which was quickly followed by a second alarm from Box 15, and hot work was promised the boys. They went to work with even more than usual daring and energy, and by so doing prevented what promised to be a most destructive fire. With the aid of the Skinner Fire Escape, several streams were very soon playing on the flames through the fourth story windows, and the scorching elements were confined to the fourth floor, where they began. There was no stock here, and the principal damage was, therefore, done to the building, which was occupied by Grommes & Frankel, jobbers of wines and liquors. The building is a four-story stone front, and is owned by Mr. S. Koeffler, of Milwaukee, whose loss is about $2,300. Grommes & Frankel were damaged about $800. They carry a stock valued at $22,000, upon which there is the following insurance: Commercial Union, London, $5,000; Home, Columbus, $3,000; Amazon, $5,000; Union, Bangor, $2,500; Brewers', Milwaukee, $5,000; Fireman's, Dayton, $2,500. No. 229 is also owned by Mr. Koeffler, and is occupied by Messrs. Dawson & Shields, manufacturing confectioners, who were damaged $600. Their loss is fully covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. The floor upon which it apparently started has been vacant for some time. Yesterday morning, in repairing the elevator, some workmen were up there, and it is surmised that they may have been careless in the use of fire.

The alarm from Box 372, at 8 o'clock, was occasioned by the discovery of flames in a one-story building, situated in the rear of No. 707 South Halsted street, owned by John Schroeder, and occupied by John Lady. A defective flue caused it. Loss, $50; insured for $200 in the Lycoming.

The alarm from Box 5, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street, at half-past 8 o'clock, was false.

Chinamen Leaving Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 19.—Shortly before 12 o'clock last night, the Erie express arrived at the Arion depot, in this city, one car being filled with Chinese strikers from Beaver Fall, Pa., numbering ninety-nine men, who were under charge of Chow Hung, who headed the first lot that came to Beaver Falls. They were also accompanied by Wah Ly, who headed the third importation. They are on their way to Cincinnati, and from there to New Orleans, where part of their number will depart for San Francisco. They appear to have no engagement at any other place, but will work at anything they can find to do. Chow Hung and Wah Ly state that the trouble at the cutlery works was caused by Ah Pay, who was their treasurer, withholding from $6 to $8 per month from each man. The party left at 4 o'clock this morning, on the Pan-Handle Road.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Money easy to-day at 4 to 6 per cent on call, with most of the late business at 5 per cent. Prime discounts quoted at 6 to 8 per cent. Currency loans on time 5 to 6 per cent for thirty to sixty days, 5 to 7 per cent for ninety days to four months, and 7 per cent gold for all the year. Gold loans on time flat to ¼ for carrying for thirty days and for use, 1-16 for sixty days, ⅛ for ninety days, ½ for four months, 1¾ per cent for six months, and 1¼ to 1¾ for all the year.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

Dispatches from Washington, which seem to be on authority, say that Mr. Richardson has no idea of resigning the position of Secretary of the Treasury.

STOCKS

were alternately weak and strong, with depression chiefly prominent from the opening until midday, and the strength most marked toward the close. The early depression was most conspicuous in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, reports from Washington in regard to the Government withholding bonds from the former Company, and the agitation in regard to the issue of bonds by the latter Company, having caused a pressure of sales in both stocks. The largest dealings of the day were in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Ohios. Northwestern shares were weak, and declined from 74 to 72½ for common, and 85 to 84½ for preferred, on small transactions. The Pacific Mail people met to-day to devise means for paying $130,000 which were due yesterday. They proposed to issue a bottomry bond, pledging their steamers and collateral, but adjourned until to-morrow without taking action. It is believed that an attempt is being made to induce short sales as a basis for a corner.

HORACE F. CLARK.

It was ascertained this afternoon that Mr. Horace F. Clark is not so ill as he was represented.

GOLD

weaker on London advices, but closed with a steadier feeling. Bids for Treasury gold to-day amounted to $4,210,000, and an award of $2,000,000 was made at prices ranging from 115.76 to 115.88½. There was not much strife for gold, and no large bids. Exchange weaker in tone this afternoon, though the rate is unchanged. Shipments of to-day consisted of about $130,000 in silver bars.

GOVERNMENTS

closed quiet and a fraction lower, in sympathy with gold.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour lower and very irregular for all grades under $10.00, and to effect large sales decidedly lower prices would have to be submitted to. Sales, 12,500 brls; receipts, 15,966 brls. Wheat irregular; choice No. 2 Milwaukee scarce and salable; common qualities heavy. Winter quiet, but comparatively well held. Demand chiefly for export. The bulk of that arrived to-day was previously sold and freight-room engaged for it. Sales, 68,000 bu. Receipts, 208,513 bu.

PROVISIONS.

Pork very quiet and prices about nominal. Jobbing lots firm at $16.78¾ bid, and $17.00 asked. Sales, cash and regular, 40 brls at $7.00 for new mess. For future delivery, no sales; June quoted at $16.87½, and July, $16.87½@17.00. Cut meats—Business rather limited, but prices still quoted firm. Sales, 400 smoked hams at 14c, quoted as high as 14½c, and shoulders, 9@9¼c, with 400 sold at the lower figure. Rib bellies, 8@8¾c, as to weight. Pickled shoulders, 8¼@8½c. Receipts, 231 packages. Bacon very quiet and prices unsettled; long clear quoted at 8¼@8½c; short clear, 8¾c; short rib scarce, last sale at 8½c. Lard moderately active; Western for June, 8 15-16@9c; city, about 100 tcs sold at 8¾c for future delivery; 500 tcs for July at 9½c; 500 tcs for September at 9½c; 250 tcs for August at 9 5-16c. Receipts, 220 kegs, 308 pkgs.

THE INDIANS.

An Indian Agent Resigns—Military Interference Required in the Sancarlis Reservation—Depredations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18.—The *Union's* Tucson, Arizona, correspondent says that Maj. O. F. Larrabee, the United States Special Indian Agent at the Sancarlis Reservation, where the last Indian uprising occurred, in which Lieut. Almy was killed, had arrived in Tucson. Fearing that his life would be taken, he has turned over the Agency to the military authorities and appointed Maj. Brown Acting Agent until the authorities at Washington shall make further arrangements.

The correspondent says that the Washington authorities will show wisdom by allowing the military to control them without the aid of the civil agents until the Indians show signs of civilization.

About 200 Indians left the reservation after the killing of Almy, and have not yet returned.

Last week fourteen Apaches took sixty mules from Joseph Parson, a miller, this side of Magdalena and Sonora. Parson sent out three parties, in a circuit, two following the trail, the third taking a short cut to the Arizona line, in the belief that the Indians were from Arizona, as heretofore.

When the Indians came up, the party recaptured the mules and a lot of United States blankets. One band of the Apaches made their appearance this side of the Sonora line, and killed some stock. The farmers fled. Harvesting is progressing rapidly.

AURORA.

Opening of the Board of Trade—Funeral of Robert Naper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., June 19.—The Aurora Board of Trade held their first meeting this afternoon, at which there was a large attendance of farmers and buyers from Kane, Kendall, DuPage, and DeKalb Counties. Many new members were accepted, and a general feeling of determination to make the enterprise a success was shown by those interested. The transactions of to-day were 6,000 lbs of wool at 40@45c; 2,200 lbs of butter at 18c; 100 boxes of cheese were held at 10½c, buyers offering 10c. This being the first meeting, large sales were not looked for, but all were well satisfied at the opening.

The Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows of Aurora, assisted by the Aurora Cornet Band, proceeded to Naperville by the noon train to conduct the funeral services of the late Knight Robert Naper, formerly proprietor of the hotel known as the Fitch House. The cortege was the largest ever seen at Naperville, and fully evinced the deep respect in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, amongst whom he had lived for forty-two years, his father being the founder of Naperville. The ceremonies at the grave were conducted by Past Grand Chancellors Usher and Rice, assisted by Dr. C. M. Walker, Chancellor of Oriflamme Lodge.

Ohio River Improvement.

PITTSBURGH, June 19.—The Ohio River Commissioners met at the Monongahela House at 9 o'clock this morning. After a series of resolutions, the announcement of a committee, composed of members from each State, to confer with the Secretary of War, through Chief Engineer Gen. Humphreys, with the view of obtaining a plan of improvement of the Ohio boats suited to the wants of the country, the Commission adjourned to meet at the Galt House, in Louisville, Ky., on the second Wednesday (the 10th) of September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Money was easy at 4@5 per cent.

Sterling ruled quiet and steady at 109¼ for sixty days and 110¼ for sight.

Gold opened at 116, and was firm until the Government sale, when the market broke down to 115¾, but rallied at the close to 115¾@115⅞. It was thought that the clique would buy the Government gold, but they were sellers at the lowest prices. Loans 2 to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings $42,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $81,000.

Governments closed heavy, in sympathy with gold.

State bonds were dull and nominal.

Stocks opened dull after the first call, and the whole list declined from ¼ to 1 per cent. The depression was most conspicuous in Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. The reports from Washington in regard to the Government withholding the bonds from the former Company and the agitation in regard to the issue of bonds by the latter, caused a pressure to sell both stocks. Northwestern shares were also weak. The largest dealings were in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Ohios. The market closed with a slight rally, but does not appear firm. The Pacific Mail Directors met to-day and discussed the financial condition of the Company, but adjourned till to-morrow without any action being taken on the question of a new issue of bonds.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121⅜	Coupons '67	120¼
5-20s of '62	115⅝	10-40s	113¼
Coupons, '64	117½	Currency 6s	114¼
Coupons, '65	119¾	New 5s	114¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	120⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95¼	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	24½
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	97	St Paul pfd	71⅜
Western Union	84¾	Wabash	67
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	96⅛	Fort Wayne	94¼
Wells Fargo	81½	Terre Haute	20
American Express	64	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70½	Chicago & Alton	109½
Pacific Mail	38	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	37½
Erie	63⅝	C., C. & C.	86
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	105
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	91⅝
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	27
Michigan Central	120¾	Illinois Central	109
Pittsburgh	87	Union Pacific stocks	24
Northwestern	72	Union Pacific bonds	86⅜
Northwestern pfd	84½	Central Pacific bonds	102⅜
Rock Island	108⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	105
N. J. Central	105⅝	Hartford & Erie	3
St. Paul	50⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s; white, 11s 10d@11s 11d; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 26s 9d. Pork, 63s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, June 19—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Pork, 62s.

LONDON, June 19—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 92⅞; do of '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89⅞; Erie, 50¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England is £993,000. Rate of discount for 3 months' bills in open market, ⅛ below bank rate.

Tallow, 43s@43s 3d.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes, 56f 12c.

Specie in the Bank of France has increased 333,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8¾@9d; Orleans, 9¼@9⅜d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Pork, 62s; Cumberland middles, 37s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 160 cars, or 2,614 head, making 4,640 since Monday, against 3,650 the same time last week. The market yesterday and to-day was dull at a reduction of about ¼c. The quality was fair, ranging from common to prime. Native steers, chiefly from Chicago, sold at 11@12c, with a few at 12¼@12½c, and 44 car-loads of Texans at 10@11¼c. Smooth, fat native steers, av 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, in lots to wholesale slaughterers, sold at 11¼@11½c. Sales include: 19 cars Illinois steers, av 7¼ cwt, at 11¾c; 6 cars, scant av 7¾ cwt, at 12¼c; 5 cars, av 7¼ cwt, at 11¼c; 10 cars, av 6¾ cwt, at 11¼c; 13 cars, av 6¼ cwt, at 11c; 16 cars mixed Texas and Missouri cattle, av 5¾ cwt, at 10@11c; 10 cars good still-fed Texans, av 6¼ cwt, at 11@11¼c; 11 cars Illinois steers, av 6¾ cwt, at 11¾@12¼c; and 16 cars Texans, av 5¼ cwt, at 10¼@10½c.

DRESSED BEEF—Is selling slowly at 8@10c, with exceptional sales at 10½c.

CALVES—Ranged from 3½c to 9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 7 cars, or 1,500 head, making 4,460 since Monday, against 9,250 the same time last week. Trade extremely dull, at 5@6½c for ordinary to extra sheep, and 8@12c for common to choice lambs. Sales include: 2 cars Ohio sheep, av 87 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car, av 84 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car, av 82 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car, av 86 lbs, at 6c; 1 car, av 84 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car, av 116 lbs, at 6½c; 1 car Jersey lambs, av 60 lbs, at 12c; 1 car, av 57 lbs, at 11@11½c; and 1 car Ohio, av 51 lbs, at 8c.

SWINE—Receipts, 32 cars, or 3,800 hogs, making 11,000 for three days, against 12,800 for the same time last week. Market steady, at 5½@5¾c for live, and 6½@7½c for city dressed.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The market was quiet for all descriptions of cotton goods. Sheetings and shirtings are held more firmly since the advance in cotton, but quotations are unchanged. Denims and Cheviot stripes are well sold up. Heavy fancy cassimeres and overcoatings are in fair request. Shawls are dull. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "A sensation was created in the market by a large jobbing house reducing the prices of prints still further, viz.: American, Washing, Allen, Dunnell, and Conestoga, to 9½c, Garner to 9c, Ancona to 8½c, Amoskeag, Somerset, Yacht Club, and Japanese stripes to 8c, and Garner's stripes and Chevert's to 9c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 19.—COTTON—In limited demand; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower; receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.20; common to good extra, $5.90@6.40; good to choice, $6.50@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.15@9.20; Ohio, $6.30@8.75; St. Louis, $6.75@11.00. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal steady; Brandywine, $3.60. Wheat quiet and steady; receipts, 108,000 bu; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.40; Northwestern spring, $1.48½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.52; No. 1 Duluth, $1.57. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 60,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 48@52c; high mixed, 60@62c; white, 67c. Oats quiet and heavy; receipts, 109,000 bu; new mixed Western, 39½@42½c; white, 45@47½c; black, 40@42c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy; Western, 15½@16c.

HAY—Dull and heavy.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 17½@19½c. Sugar quiet and easy. Molasses irregular; Cuba, 39c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak; new mess, $16.85@17.00; prime mess, $16.75@17.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Lard weak; Western steam, 8 15-16c; kettle, 9c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 15@23c.

CHEESE—Quiet and easier at 11@13½c.

WHISKY—Unchanged at 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, 92c, samples; No. 3 fall, $1.25@1.30. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2, 37c on track; 39½c in elevator; 43@44c for August sacked. Oats dull, lower, and irregular; No. 2, 28¼@30c on track; 33@35c sacked. Rye dull at 56c.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small lots, $16.75; cash offered at $15.50 for July without buyers. Bulkmeats nominal; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8c; clear 8½c. Bacon dull and only small order trade. Lard nominal at 8c.

CATTLE—Quiet and firm; fat Texans, 3½@4½c; prime to choice native steers, 5@6c.

HOGS—Quiet at 4@4½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; extra spring, $5.90@6.50. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.30½; No. 2, $1.22¾ spot; $1.22 June; $1.17¾ July. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 32½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 62½c. Barley in fair demand but lower; No. 2, 65c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 125,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 125,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 19.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; little doing; No. 2 Milwaukee Club offered at $1.36½ on spot and to arrive; sales, 11,100 bu at $1.45. Corn dull and lower; sales, 16,500 bu No. 2 at 42@43c. Oats nominally held at 35c; no buyers.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged; little shipping.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $6.75@7.25. Wheat quiet and weak, at $1.40. Corn dull at 41c. Rye quiet at 65@66c. Barley dull and nominal. Oats dull and nominal at 35@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.00@16.25. Lard quiet and nominal; steam 8⅜c; kettle, 8¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6⅜c; clear rib, 8⅜@8½c; clear, 8¾@8⅞c. Bacon steady; jobbing sales; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.80@1.81; No. 1, $1.71; amber, $1.51. Corn dull and lower at 40c. Oats dull and lower at 34c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 19.—COTTON—Firmer; good ordinary, 16½@16¾c; low middling, 18@18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, no demand. Corn dull and unchanged at 57@58c. Oats dull and drooping at 43@45c. Cornmeal firm at $2.90.

HAY—Nominal.

BRAN—Dull at $13.00.

BACON—Quiet; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; sides, 9¾@9⅞c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; white State, $1.90; No. 1, red Western, $1.75; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.54. Corn dull; high mixed, 53@54c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull and declining; superfine, $4.00@4.50; extra, $5.00@5.50. Wheat quiet, but firmer; red, $1.50@1.60; amber, $1.65. Rye: State, 95c. Corn firmer; yellow, 56@57c; mixed Western, 55@57c. Oats lower; white, 45@48c; black, 42c.

WHISKY—94½@95c.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—12@13½c; refined, 19½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn active and firm; mixed Western, 60c. Oats weak; mixed Western, 40@42c; white, 44@46c. Rye dull at 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Small sales at 93½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.56; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.56; amber Michigan, $1.54; spot, $1.53½; June, $1.48; July No. 1 red, $1.52. Corn steady; high mixed, 42c; spot, 42½c; July, 44c; August, yellow, 41½c; no grade, 35½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 35½c; No. 2, 33½c; Michigan, 34c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 18,800 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and better; No. 1 red held at $1.55; No. 2, $1.42. Corn steady; 45@46c. Oats firm at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, and some grades lower; extra family, $5.25. Corn steady; 55@57c. Oats steady; 46@48c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady; $17.00. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; sides, 9¼@9½c; clear do, 9¾c, packed. Bulk meat quiet, steady and unchanged.

LARD—Choice leaf, 8¾c in tcs.

WHISKY—Steady at 89@90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull and easier; 58@60c. Oats lower; 41c.

BRAN—Plentiful and lower; 70c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fully fair to prime, 9@9½c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—Firmer; sales, 2,200 good ordinary at 15¼c; low middlings, 17¼c; middlings, 18¼c; middling Orleans, 18¾c. Receipts, 172 bales. No exports; stock, 50,498 bales.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, June 19.—The steamer Katie arrived this morning, towing the canal-boat Parson Brownlow, from Chillicothe, loaded with corn, and the Seneca, from Lake Depue, with corn and oats, both bound for Chicago; also the prop Mohawk Belle, towing the canal-boats Messenger and Waterloo, from St. Louis, all loaded with pig-iron, for Chicago; the W. T. Rockwood, from Kingston, with coal for Chicago, and the Gold Rod, from St. Louis, light for Chicago. The stmr McCock came up from Peru light, and towed the canal-boat Marion, light, to Peru for repairs. The Parson Brownlow, loaded with corn, the Seneca, with corn and oats, the propeller Mohawk Belle and the canal-boats Messenger and Waterloo, all loaded with pig-iron, and the W. T. Rockwood with Kingston coal, and the Gold Rod, light, all passed into the canal for Chicago, and barge No. 4, light, for LaSalle, passed out. Six feet of water reported on the Henry Lock, and 3 feet and 3 inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19—12:25 p. m.—PASSED UP—Props Idaho, Oswegatchie, Colin Campbell and barges; bark Montmorency; schrs Dundee, Emerald, Ontario, Columbian, Reed Case.

PASSED DOWN—Props Salina, Belle Cross; bark C. J. Wells; schr P. S. March.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 19.—PASSED DOWN—Props Chicago, Michigan; bark Montgomery; schrs Graton, John Miner, Barckalow, Polly Rogers, Buck, Chandler, Butcher Boy, Helfenstein, Alunto, Lay, MacDonald, Melrose.

PASSED UP—Prop D. M. Wilson; schr Penfield.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Reinforcement Demanded.

When the system begins to wilt under the effects of the first "heated term," it is obvious that it ought to be reinforced and sustained by wholesome stimulation. To resort to the adulterated liquors of commerce in such a crisis, as too many do, is the height of infatuated folly. All such fiery stimulants have a sting. After the first effect has passed away, that sting is felt. The reaction is terrible. The prostration of body and mind which ensues is more complete than before. But the operation of a medical tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which extracts of the rarest remedial herbs and roots are blended with the spirituous essence of rye, pure and undefiled, is very different. No unpleasant reaction follows its use. It is a permanent, a perpetual invigorant, and there is no phase of debility, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness, or intermittent fever which it will not speedily cure.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,
LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce
IS INDISPENSABLE.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer

Sweeps all before it. Bogus imitations are being crowded off. Look out for them. Ask for Dutcher's, the old original article, and take no other.

MEDICAL.

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.

DR. S. D. HOWE'S
ARABIAN MILK-CURE,
FOR CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST, and LUNGS. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, etc., in a few days, like magic. Price, $1 per bottle.

ALSO,
DR. S. D. HOWE'S
Arabian Tonic Blood-Purifier,

Which DIFFERS from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the
LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BLOOD.

It is purely vegetable, cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes pure, rich blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "GENERAL DEBILITY," "LOST VITALITY," and "BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS," I "challenge the Nineteenth Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price, $1 per bottle.

Sold at wholesale in Chicago by the following Druggists: VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, LORD, SMITH & CO., and FULLER & FULLER. At retail by all Druggists.

DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, New York City.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range
First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.
1873 Pattern.
FOR SALE BY
FULLER WARREN & CO.,
58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.
Also a full assortment of Stoves.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S FOR JULY.

Opens with EDWARD KING'S SERIES OF PAPERS,
"THE GREAT SOUTH,"
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED, from sketches by the celebrated genre artist CHAMPNEY, drawn on the wood by Sheppard, Moran, and others, and engraved and printed in the highest style of art.

The story opens with "THE NEW ROUTE TO THE GULF," and will be continued with Papers on New Orleans, Texas, and the Southwestern Frontier, whence it will proceed Northward; the whole will constitute one of The Most Brilliant Series of Illustrated Papers on an American theme, ever presented to the American Public, and will make a book equal to a *thousand line pages*, with more than five hundred Illustrations.

The July Number also contains able and important Papers on "THE LIBERTY OF PROTESTANTISM," "THE LIFE AND RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," "RECOLLECTIONS OF A RESTORED LUNATIC," "CHILDREN'S MAGAZINES," &c., &c., besides other Illustrated and Descriptive Articles, Stories, Poems, Essays, Reviews, and Etchings, constituting one of the best and most attractive numbers of the foremost magazine of the world. Price only $4.00 a Year, 35 cents a Number.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
654 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CANNEL COAL.

Money made by subscribing for Cannel Coal Stock—the best in the market. Call on [illegible] K. DEMING, K. & K. Kee Line Office, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago, and subscribe early.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRUISKEEN
1873.

This celebrated race-horse will make the season at Dexter Park. Terms: $50 for the season, [illegible] service. Any mares not in foal will have the [illegible] the horse next season. For further particulars [illegible] WARD GRAY, 21 South Clark-st.; or at his stable, Dexter Park.

LADIES' GOODS.

Summer Costumes!
CHEAP!

New and Stylish Colored Lawn Suits, at $5 and $6; White Lawn Suits, from $5 up; Good Linen Suits, from $7.50, $8, $9, and $10; Braided Linen Suits, $12 and $15; Five Hundred Braided Linen Polonaises and Redingotes, very great bargains, at $8, $9, and $10; White Lawn Polonaises, from $3.50 to $8; White Lawn Redingotes; Embroidered White Redingotes.

Misses' Linen Suits,

In every size, from $4 to $10. Very attractive styles of Grenadine, Batiste, Mohair, and Debege Redingotes and Polonaises, with large additions to our stock of Llama Lace Sacques and Points, which merit the attention of the general public.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
STATE-ST.
106, 108, 110.

DRESS GOODS.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,
MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

INTERESTING PRICES
ON
White Piques, Victoria Lawns, Figured Swisses, Organdies, Paris Muslins, and Dress and Suiting Linens.

Lot of White Fig'd Piques, at 12½, 20, 25, 27, and 30 cents. Very cheap.

Very Rich White Piques, finest imported, reduced from $1.00 to 40 cents a yard. Great bargain.

Lot Satin Stripe Victoria Lawns at 25 cts.

Bargains in Plain Victoria Lawns, from 20 cts. upward.

Cheapest Dress Linens in the city, choice natural shades.

Handsome Striped and Figured Linen Batistes at almost half price.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR MONTREAL,
The New Low-Pressure Steamer
LAKE ERIE,
(Capt. Perrette),

Will leave her dock, foot of Jackson-st., corner of Market, Friday, June 20, at 4 p. m., on a grand pleasure excursion through the whole chain of Lakes, Thousand Islands, and Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, stopping at Sarnia, Windsor, St. Catherines, Kingston, Brockville, Prescott, and Cornwall. For passage, apply on board, or to THOS. McGAW, Passenger Agent, 204 South Market-st.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Pleasure Excursion!
TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low-pressure Steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Allan McIntyre, will leave on a Pleasure Excursion to Duluth (head of Lake Superior), on TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 p. m.

NO CATTLE CARRIED ON PEERLESS.

State-rooms secured ahead of time, and further information obtained by applying to
LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,
72 Market-st., corner Washington, Chicago.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stanton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE E. STANTON,
LUCIUS C. PARDEE,
Chicago, June 18, 1873. CHARLES TATUM.

The undersigned will continue the business of IMPORTERS and FAMILY GROCERS, under the firm name of STANTON & CO., at No. 275 Wabash-av., with a branch at No. 131 West Madison-st.
GEORGE E. STANTON,
LUCIUS C. PARDEE.

Having purchased the interest of my partners in the store No. 140 East Madison-st., I shall continue business there as heretofore.
CHARLES TATUM.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Robert B. McIver and Duncan B. McIver, under the firm name of McIver Bros., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Robert McIver is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts.
CHICAGO, June 19, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A copartnership has this day been formed between Robert B. McIver and William R. Owen, to be conducted under the firm name of McIver & Owen.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination Lottery:
CLASS NO. 126, FOR JUNE 19, 1873.
2, 74, 25, 63, 5, 60, 7, 22, 26, [illegible]

Sealed plans secured on deposit [illegible] information given by [illegible] C. DAVIS, Manager, [illegible] Clark-st. Branch Offices, 227 North-av., [illegible] and 118 South Canal-st. [illegible]

SALVE.

All Right Salve for Burns, Boils, [illegible]

CORNS!

25 cents a box. DR. STEPHENS, 124 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 19.

There was scarcely a feature worthy of mention in the local money market to-day. Money is still plenty, but there seems to be a little more demand than a day or two ago.

New York exchange was firmer to-day at 50c per $1,000 discount.

There is a liberal movement of currency to all parts of the West and Northwest.

The business public, not only of this city but of the whole Northwest, should be well satisfied with the election of a gentleman of the high business standing of Mr. Albert Keep, of this city, to the Presidency of the Northwestern Railroad. Mr. Keep is a large property owner in Chicago, and will doubtless do everything in his power, so far as legitimate, to harmonize the interests of the business public of Chicago with those of the Northwestern roads. As will be seen by our dispatches, the Vice-President, Mr. M. L. Sykes, becomes the Secretary and Treasurer of the Northwestern, in place of Mr. C. R. Marvin.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

We have been asked what grounds we have for the opinion expressed in this column yesterday to the effect that it was "expected the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds would soon be introduced in the New York market, and that the price of the bonds would soon approximate to 110."

We can only say that the insertion of the paragraph referred to was accidental. The Northern Pacific Railroad bonds have been on the market in New York for a long time, as will be seen by reference to the bond lists of several of the New York financial periodicals. They are nominally quoted at "100 asked," but we have never seen a quotation of a sale in that market. Some Northern Pacific bonds sent by a Chicago bank to New York within the past year were said to have been sold to an agent of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. at about 90 cents on the dollar. The agents of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., in this and other Western cities, decline to give any quotations for the purchase of Northern Pacific bonds; their business is only to sell bonds, not to buy them. The Northern Pacific Company have about 1,000 miles of road finished, but the revenue is necessarily small because as yet the western terminus of the road is in the wilderness. It is to be presumed from the advertisements of the Company that there are now somewhere near $30,000,000 of the bonds outstanding. If this is correct, the annual interest is something near $2,200,000 per annum, an amount equal to the total net earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which operates 1,110 miles of road, a greater mileage than the Northern Pacific.

THE COIN IN THE TREASURY.

Ever since the exposure made by Treasurer Spinner, about a year ago, of the manner of making up the public debt statement, by counting some $17,000,000 or $18,000,000 of redeemed 5-20 bonds as that much coin, and thus swelling the amount of the coin-balance, there has been a lack of confidence in the Treasury reports of the amount of coin on hand. We are always inclined to take Wall street statements *cum grano salis*, but, in view of the circumstance above referred to, there may be good grounds for the report circulating there now to the effect that a large amount of the so-called coin of the Treasury consists of checks of the syndicate, and that gold certificates have been issued against them for the redemption of the so-called bonds, while the new fives have not been delivered as yet to the subscribers; this operation having the tendency to make gold heavy in the market, and depress the premium for the benefit of the syndicate who are short of it. The increase of $10,000,000 in their amount within the last thirty days would tend to confirm the report. It is a well-known fact that the Treasury at Washington is but little more than the office of the Secretary, where he receives the reports of the transactions of the Sub-Treasurers, and of the financial agents of the Government throughout the country, but that, as a rule, no amount of gold coin is ever held in the vaults, but is kept on deposit in the Sub-Treasuries throughout the country.

A New York banker writes to the *Sun* of that city as follows:

The largest amount of coin has always been held by the Sub-Treasury in New York. It is stated as follows on June 13:

Coin	$41,881,723.85
Less real gold balance, however, is only	27,500,000.00
The remainder being in silver bars ($1,000,000) and certificates received for duties, but not marked off or canceled.	

If it be true that the Government holds *seventy-seven millions of gold coin*, and the New York office can show only about $27,000,000, where, then, is the remaining $30,000,000, and in what Sub-Treasuries is it held on deposit?

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118¾	119¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119¾	120¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119¾	120
10-40s	112¾	113
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113¾	114
Gold (full weight)	113¾	115¾
Gold Coupons	115¼	115¾
Gold Exchange		115¾
Sterling Exchange	109¾@110¼	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	a fut.
Chicago City 7s	99¾	& int.
Cook County 7s	99¾	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		99@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, June 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Milwaukee av, between Ellen and Houston sts, n s f, 20 ft to alley, dated June 19; consideration, $3,800.

Hamilton av, between Division and Ellen sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 19; consideration, $7,400.

West Chicago av, 151 ft w of Sangamon st s f, 25½x100 ft, dated April 8; consideration, $2,500.

Thirteenth place, near n e cor of Paulina st, s f, Lot 28, dated March 27; consideration, $850.

Thirteenth place, between Ashland av and Paulina st, s f, Lot 37, dated March 27; consideration, $850.

West Fourteenth st, n w cor of Wood st, e f, 34x124 ft, with buildings, dated June 19; consideration, $2,000.

Same as the above, dated June 18; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 33 to 35, in Block 2, of Phinney's e ½ of n e ¼ of n ½ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated June 13; consideration, $1,050.

Lots 36 to 38, in same, dated June 13; consideration, $1,950.

North place, 36x80 ft, in Block 21, Sheffield's Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $600.

Lots 70 and 71, in Hapgood's Lots 1 and 2, in Block 9, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 11; consideration, $2,000.

Halsted st, 288 ft n of Archer av, e f, 26x114 ft, dated June 4; consideration, $1,000.

Orchard st, 113 ft s of Scobie st, w f, 50x124½ ft, dated April 9; consideration, $6,000.

Indiana av, n e cor of Thirty-third st, w f, 99x125½ ft, dated June 16; consideration, $7,000.

Archer av, bet Doering and Bonfield sts, s f, 139½x100 ft; also Main st, 100 ft s of Hickory st, s f, 28x152 ft, dated Oct. 8, 1872; consideration, $30,000.

West Polk st, 244 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated June 17; consideration, $2,000.

Warren av, n e of and near Stanton av, n f. Lots 82 and 83, dated April 25; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 86, in Rawson's n e ¼ of s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated May 9; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 95, in Block 15, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $1,200.

Burnside st, 60 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 18; consideration, $1,100.

Michigan av, n e cor of same and Lot 1, dated Lot 20, with buildings, dated June 19; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 29, in Walker's Block 11, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated June 16; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 13, in Block 3, in Cochran's Block 28, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 19; consideration, $750.

Schiller st, w of and near South Wells st, s f, 25 ft, dated June 18; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 25, in Sub-Block 1, of Sutton's Block 28, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $675.

Lowe av, near s e cor of Twenty-sixth st, w f, Lot 46, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Langley st, 214 ft w of Thirty-eighth, e f, 30½x108 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $13,000.

Undivided ¼ of n 78 ft of s ½ of Block 1; also undivided ¼ of Lot 6, in Block 6, all in Sherman's e ½ w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $6,000.

Summer st, 59 ft s of Twenty-eighth, e f, 28x124 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $600.

Lot 1, in Block 2, of Wood's e ½ of Wood st, e f, 34x126 ft, dated June 13; consideration, $6,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Diversey av, 321 ft west of Halsted st, s f, 26x134 ft, dated June 5; consideration, $1,200.

Diversey av, 371 ft w of Halsted st, s f, 76x134 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 15, in Adam Smith's subdivision in s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated June 13; consideration, $350.

30x100 ft of Lot 23 of 7 to 16, in Johnson's n ½ n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $25,875.

100 ft in Block 2, in Lockwood's s ½ w ¼ n e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $4,000.

Lake Freights.

were made at 4½c for corn and 5c for were only a few vessels on the market, were asking ½c advance on the above to Kingston, 11c on corn. Charters were, to Buffalo, schrs Swallow and Elizabeth Jones, corn at 5¼c; schr Montauk, wheat at 6c; to Dunkirk, schr Annaskeg (yesterday), corn at 4¾c; to New York, via Buffalo, prop Russia, oats through rate; prop Mohawk, corn through to Boston at 22c; to Erie, prop India, oats on through rate; to Boston, via Ogdensburg, prop City of Concord, corn on through rate. Total capacity equal to 20,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, 156,000 bu oats. From Milwaukee to Erie, props T. A. Scott and Merchant and schr Annie Sherwood, wheat through to New York; schr Nickolson, wheat to Buffalo at 6½c.

BUFFALO, June 17.—Schr Fleetwing is chartered for coal to Milwaukee at $1; schr A. J. Rogers, coal to Muskegon at $1.50; schr Ellington, salt to Erie at 6c; schr J. G. Harrison, coal from Erie to Chicago at $1.40; prop Alaska, 1,000 bris salt to Milwaukee at 15c per bri, f. o. b.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,180	6,195	6,579	4,140
Wheat, bu	60,513	84,625	60,345	6,837
Corn, bu	208,540	212,700	209,277	224,309
Oats, bu	89,650	118,990	136,718	81,742
Rye, bu	3,837	1,500	28,000	3,820
Barley, bu	1,580		400	
Grass seed, lbs	3,150	14,850		1,500
Flax seed, lbs	3,150			
Broom-corn, lbs	32,200	18,100	30,770	27,770
Cured meats, lbs	107,230	19,480	219,226	219,500
Beef, brls		23	40	
Pork, brls			355	10
Lard, lbs	11,800	3,710	37,850	19,500
Tallow, lbs	9,820	16,900	75,190	34,000
Butter, lbs	70,243	60,300	69,350	61,080
Live hogs, No	13,097	15,333	6,803	4,968
Cattle, No	3,264	2,077	2,710	1,201
Sheep, No	709	1,180		
Hides, lbs	64,340	26,220	54,038	9,546
Highwines, brls	138	257	205	335
Wool, lbs	199,390	197,482	43,520	78,488
Potatoes, bu	1,105	1,144	7	719
Lumber, m feet	4,372	7,782	3,199	1,979
Shingles, m	2,076	2,900	1,807	3,669
Lath, m	405	740	640	136
Salt, brls	58	1,187	4,401	1,990

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 640 bu corn; 100 bu oats; 880 bu rye; 400 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 221 cars wheat; 504½ cars corn; 13,100 bu No. 2 do, and 6,000 bu rejected do by canal; 74 cars oats; 2,000 bu rejected do by canal; 6½ cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (807cars), 844,000 bu.

A car load of no grade corn sold yesterday at 20c per bu on track. It had come from Iowa, and the railroad charges and commissions amounted to just 18c per bu. The shipper will thus receive 2c per bu for his corn, which will yield him but a sorry profit.

We referred this morning to the Lyon anomaly; and it is but fair to state *in sequentia* that that gentleman figures his liabilities at $30,000. Inasmuch as he offers to pay 50c on the dollar, this reduces the amount at issue to $15,000, which is not much of a margin on lawyers' and brokers' fees. The battle, therefore, is evidently one of principle; and his sidewalk experiences call to mind the conduct of the harmless lunatic who insisted on occupying a cell in the New York Tombs last year.

Posted corn sold to-day at 24c per bu; it sold yesterday at 26c.

A great deal of apprehension exists lest the operation of the new railroad law should inure to the great detriment of Chicago. There seems to be little doubt that it will be effectual in diverting from our city some trade which would have otherwise come here, while there are no corresponding advantages.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again on the down grade to-day, with less doing, except in corn. Continued fine weather, giving prospects of more liberal crops of cereals, and a firmer tone in freights, caused the downward tendency, which was aided by liberal receipts, and the expectation of even more voluminous arrivals, with a light shipping movement. We note that ocean freights are now about the same from Montreal as from New York, for the first time in the history of the shipping trade.

The demand for dry goods was again light, and prices were not subject to any appreciable change, ruling steady for staple and seasonable fabrics. Carpetings were in fair local request, but the inquiry from interior merchants was small. Former quotations were well sustained, though the market can scarcely be called firm. There was no change in the condition of the butter and cheese market. An absence of activity was noticeable, and the prevalent feeling was one of weakness. Grain bags were inquired for to a limited extent only and were easy at 36½c for Stark; 35c for Ludlow; 34c for Lewiston, and 32c for American and Amoskeag. Prices of coal were unchanged. Lackawanna being held at $9.50. Hiosburg at $9.00, and Mine La Motte at $7.90. The hide trade was fairly active at firm prices. Hay was not so plenty as early in the week and holders were a trifle firmer in their views in consequence. Hides and leather remain inactive at unchanged rates. Oils, paints, and colors were moving to a fair extent at about previous prices.

Trade at the lumber yards continues fairly active, all good dry lumber being firm, while green is weak and unsettled. There was no quotable change in prices, except for lath, which are lower, and pickets are quoted at a wider range. Metals and iron were in tolerably fair request at former rates. Building materials were unchanged. Considerable new wool has been sold, at a range of 28c for fine unwashed to 38@39c for fleece-washed, and 45@46c for prime sub-washed. The receipts are only moderate. Broom corn continues fairly active and firm. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. Green fruits were active, and a further advance of $1.00 was made on lemons. Small fruits were plenty, and sold at about yesterday's range of prices. Poultry was in large supply, and, being in moderate request, was weak and lower. Eggs were unchanged.

Highwines were rather more active, and steady at the recent decline, though reported easier in New York. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were rather less active, and steady as yesterday's rates, carriers being unable to obtain any advance, though they held off for it till near the close. Rates were 6c for wheat, 5¾c for corn, and 4c for oats; and 11c for corn and 12c for wheat to Oswego or Kingston. A total of eight charters was reported as taken to-day, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, and 150,000 bu oats. Besides these, charters were effected in this market to take out 93,000 bu wheat for Milwaukee.

Provisions were dull and steady, except a weakening on mess pork to the extent of 6@10c per brl, in sympathy with a further decline in hogs reported from the Stock Yards. There was no demand for any description of products, but holders were firm in their views, with the exception of pork, which was offered rather freely, though not to a large extent. The trade is about over for the season, but it is probable that soon after the Fourth there will be some dealing in December deliveries, which will grow as the summer progresses. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $15.60 @15.70; do seller July, $15.70@15.75; do seller August, $15.80@15.85; do seller September, $16.00@16.25; do seller December, $12.75 @14.00; lard, cash or seller June, $8.30@ 8.35; do seller July, $8.35@8.40; do seller August, $8.60@8.65; summer do, $8.00. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11¾c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders; 8¾@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¼@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6¾c. English meats, 8¾ @8¾c for short ribs; 8¾@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c for shoulders; 9¾c for clear ribs; 9¾c for short clear, and 15@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00 @28.50. City tallow, 7¾@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¾@6½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork at $15.75; 500 brls do, seller July, at $15.75; 500 tcs lard at $8.30; 250 tcs do, summer, at $7.35, loose; 50,000 lbs sweet pickled hams (14 lbs) at 11¾c.

Flour was less active, and decidedly weak, though sellers made no change in their quotations. Shippers held off, in consequence of a dull New York market, and the local trade were not anxious to take hold except considerable concessions were made, to agree with the decline in wheat. Our receipts are now larger than the shipments, giving fair stocks. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras at $7.00; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 1,600 brls do on private terms; 25 brls rye flour at $4.25; 200 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,175 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $8.50, on track. The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 3.20 @ 6.20
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.75
Low to medium	4.62½@ 6.00
Minnesota (patent)	8.00 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00 @ 8.00
Spring superfine	3.25 @ 4.30
Rye flour	4.00 @ 4.30
Bran	6.50 @ 9.00

Wheat was 1@1¾c lower than yesterday, and firm at the decline, though dull during the greater part of the session. The advices from Liverpool were not particularly encouraging, as they intimated that the French demand was not provocative of much strength in the English markets, yet New York was quoted firm, with a fair export demand. The chief feature of our market was the further widening of the difference between June and July options to nearly 5c per bu, though it is difficult to find any one who will admit that he is short for this month, and but few who claim to be long, while the shipping demand had fallen off to very small dimensions. The reason of the increasing difference in the uncertainty that prevails in regard to the June deal, as the little cash wheat now here is held off the market, and many operators are apprehensive of a sudden squeeze at the end of the month. Hence the relative firmness in June wheat, while the more deferred options were weak in consequence of general expectations of a further decline when the character and extent of the new crop is known. Seller the month opened at $1.20½, declined to $1.20, advanced to $1.21, and declined to $1.20 at the close. Seller July sold at $1.15¼@1.16, closing at the outside. Seller August sold at $1.12½@1.13¼, closing at $1.13. Seller the year was nominal at $1.08. Cash lots of No. 2 commanded no premium over seller the month, except for hard. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.25; No. 3 do closed dull at $1.08¾, and rejected do at 92c, being a drop of 3c from yesterday. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.25; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring (hard, in Northwestern) at $1.23; 21,000 bu do (hard) at $1.22½; 400 bu do at $1.21¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.21; 10,800 bu do at 11.20¾; 7,200 bu do at 1.20¼; 400 bu do at $1.20¾; 4,000 bu do at $1.20; 1,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09; 5,600 bu do at 1.08¾; 7,200 bu do at $1.08¾; 6,400 bu rejected spring at 92c; 400 bu by sample at $1.29. Total, 87,800 bu.

Corn was active, and averaged ½c lower, the greatest decline being in cash lots and the least in the more deferred options. There was little inquiry for shipment, owing to the discouraging tone of the advices from New York and the lack of freight room, hence the business was chiefly of a local speculative character, of the kind known as changing over. Holders of cash lots were anxious to avoid the responsibility of carrying, at the same time that they wanted to keep in the deal, believing that corn must be good property at present prices, the only difficulty being to keep it in condition. The price of corn is now but about 60 per cent of its average price at this season, in former years, and this with the prospect of a poor crop. It is no wonder, therefore, that so many hold on to it in the face of so much discouragement, and are willing to pay not less than 25 per cent of the present price to have it carried for six weeks longer, which is at the rate of 200 per cent for carrying one year. We note that the present price of 27s per 480 lbs in Liverpool only allows 49c per bu in New York, so that there is not much profit in shipping to Europe even at the reduced prices of to-day. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, opened at 30¾c, advanced to 30¾c, and declined to 30c at the close. Seller July sold at 32¾@33c, closing at 32¾@32½c. Seller August sold at 37@37½c, closing at 37½c. Seller September sold at 38¾ @39c. Strictly fresh receipts closed dull at 32½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 at 32½c; 1,600 bu do at 32¾c; 8,800 bu do at 32¾c; 19,000 bu do at 32¾c; 10,800 bu do at 32¼c; 2,400 bu do at 31½c; 5,000 bu do, regular, at 30¾c; 15,000 bu do at 30¾c; 30,000 bu do at 30½c; 20,000 bu do at 30¼c; 25,000 bu do at 30c; 6,400 bu rejected at 28c; 6,400 bu do at 27¾c; 11,600 bu do at 27¾c; 1,600 bu do at 27½c; 2,400 bu do at 27c; 15,000 bu do at 26¾c; 8,800 bu do, grade at 26c; 4,000 bu "hot" at 24c. Total, 190,600 bu.

Oats were ¼@⅜c lower on options, and a shade easier on cash lots, though quoted firmer in New York. There was no special pressure to sell; but the market weakened under liberal receipts, and in sympathy with wheat and corn. Seller July opened at 26½c, advanced to 27½c, and closed at 26½c. Seller August sold at 26½ @26¾c. Regular No. 2, or near the month, sold at 25¾@26c, closing at 25¼c. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu at 26¾c; 6,000 bu at 26½c; 32,000 bu at 26c; 5,000 bu at 25¾c; 15,000 bu at 25¾c; 5,400 bu rejected at 23c; 8,400 bu do at 22½c; 7,600 bu do at 22¼c. Total, 84,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½c lower, in sympathy with the decline in corn, and but little was wanted at the reduction. Sales were limited to 1,200 bu No. 2 at 60c, and 800 bu by sample at 63c. Rejected was nominal at 53½@54c. We note a good shipping movement in rye, and it is probable that we shall have not more than 75,000 bu in store here at the close of the week.

Barley was dull and again a weak, sales being at 1.70; whisky barrels, $1.06@1.08; flour barrels, 40@45c; hoop staves, rough, $21.00@26.00; do, dressed, $30.00@35.00; pierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $0.00@10.00; circle flour hoops, 1@ 0 per set; pierce hoops, $14.00@15.00 per M; pork and pierce pickets, $0.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—The cheese market was without a single new feature. Only a small amount of sales was reported, and interior merchants as well as local retailers restricting their purchases to small lots to meet current necessities. Prices continue weak, with a downward inclination. Following are the quotations: Fine factory, 12½@13c; Eight factory, 12½@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@ 12½c.

COAL—Prices remain nominally unchanged. Orders are few and small. Quotations are as follows: Lehigh lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Pittsburg, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; $8.00; Kirkland grate, $8.50; Minonk, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

EGGS—Were in moderate local request at 12½@13c in cases. Many are coming in both in order, and more cases should be taken in packing. Sales include 115 cases at 12c; 125 cases at 12½c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@75c; mixed do, 60@65c; common to fair goose feathers, 25@ 60c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Nothing new of importance was developed in the fish market. The scarcity of mackerel continues and the prices current earlier in the week are sustained with great firmness. Cod are a little more plenty. Lake fish are in fair supply at unchanged prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75 @6.00; No. 1 trout, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 3 mackerel, ½ brl, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore fish, $5.25@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $5.50 @6.75; George's codfish, $4.50@4.75; Labrador herring, split, large, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; do, ¼ brl, $2.50@2.75; Labrador herring, round, brl, $5.00@5.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 25@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $19.00 @20.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Currants, raisins, and figs were weak, and most domestic fruits were also easy. Prunes remain firm, and are in fair demand. Citron is in light request at steady prices. FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 10¾@11c; raisins, $2.80 @2.40; Zante currants, 7@7½c. DOMESTIC—Apples, sundried, 7@9c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@ 20c; peaches, halves, 6@8½c; do, unpeel, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; Michigan do, 14@16c; almonds, Tarragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@26c; Brazils, 9@9¾c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6¾@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5 @6c.

GROCERIES—The movement in goods coming under this head was of a somewhat limited character, sugars, rice, and coffees being the only articles for which the market exhibited anything like activity, and the demand for these was not as large as in former seasons at a corresponding period. Prices were not especially firm, though there was no appreciable change in any class of goods, the annexed quotations being nearly exact:

Java Mocha, 23@24½c; O. G. Java, 22@23½c; Rio, fair, 19½@20c; do, prime, 21½@22c; do, choice, 23@24c; Laguayra, 21@21½c; Singapore, 21@21½c; do, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

Sugars—Star, full weight, 10@10¾c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13¾@14¼c.

Rice—Patna, 8¾@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7¼@8¼c.

Molasses—Syrup, 31@32½c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21½@22c; roasting do, 21½@21½c; Singapore, 31@32c; Cuba Rio, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24¼@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

Sugars—Star, full weight, 10@10¾c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13¾@14¼c.

Rice—Patna, 8¾@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 7¼@8¼c.

Molasses—Syrup, 31@32½c; powdered, 11¾c; granulated and granulated, 11¼@11¾c. A standard, 10¾@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10¾@10¾c; B, 10¾@ 10¾c; extra C, 10¼@10¾c; C No. 1, 10¼@10¼c; yellow, 9¾@10¼c; Muscovado, brown, 9¾@10¼c; fair do, 9@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 8¼@8¾c. Syrups—Diamond drips, 31@31½c; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrups, 45@46c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 60@ 65c; do prime, 55@58c; do common, 46@50c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@56c; common molasses, 30 @35c.

Saleratus—Common to best, 9@10c.

Spices—Pepper, 17@18c; cloves, 27@28c; cassia, 10@11c; pepper, 26@26½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 20@23c; do No. 1, 20@23c; do No. 2, 16 @19c.

Soaps—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 8¼@ 8½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@ 4½c; pale, 6@6½c; Bayou Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

Starch—Glose, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@ 9c; common, 4@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—A further advance is noted in lemons, and they are very firm. Berries were plenty, and sold at irregular prices. Fancy strawberries sold now and then at 18@20c, but the bulk of the sales were at 6@13½c. Raspberries were quiet. We quote: Apples, fair to choice, $2.50@4.50 per brl. Lemons, $11.00@13.00 box. Oranges, $12.00 per case. Pineapples, $1.00@4.00 per doz. Cocoanuts, $2.00@3.00 per bushel. Gooseberries, 10@13½c per quart. Strawberries, 6@ 12½c. Cherries, 15@30c. Raspberries, black, 12@15c; red do, 30@35c. Currants, 6@8c. Pears, $1.00@2.50. Peaches, $1.00@1.50.

HOPS—Were unchanged. We quote: Western at 25@40c for common to choice.

HAY—Prices were somewhat more settled, the late decline having caused a marked falling off in the receipts, and a more active demand. Dealers say there were some orders for small lots for shipment to Lake Superior, but the chief demand came from local customers. We quote, wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: On Track—Timothy, better pressed, $14.00@16.00; timothy, loose pressed, $13.50@14.50; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00; No. 1 Western Reserve timothy, loose, $13.00@ 14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@2.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing transpired in this market worthy of special mention. There is no considerable movement either on local or outside account, and for the present quotations are purely nominal: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10¾@11c; do heavy, 9¾@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 15c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@ 11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was tolerably good at the quoted rates:

Iron	$ 3-10@ 4 4-10 rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 5-10 rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼ @ 7 rates
Russia iron	22c rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	21c ₩ lb
Norway iron	9 @ 9¼c ₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9¼ @10c ₩ lb
German blow steel	9 @12c ₩ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c ₩ lb
American tool steel	17¼ @18c ₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c ₩ lb
English tool steel	21¾ @23c rates
English spring steel	11 @12½ rates

LEATHER—Business remains stagnant at nominally unchanged prices. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 30@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, vesis	80@ 1.20
Calf, upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Rough upper, standard	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, damaged	30@ 35
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.30@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	30@ 34
French calf, Jockey	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.50
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand was fair for the season, and prices were steady as follows:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

Pig Tin—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

Sheet Zinc—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slabs, 9c.

Bar Iron—No. 24, 6¼c rates.

Galvanized Iron—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 26@28, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 30 per cent is made from this list.

Copper—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 46c.

Wire—9 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11¾c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; 5 cases, 10 per cent; 1 case load, 7½c.

Nails—Were in good request at unchanged rates: 10@30d per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.00; 2d do, $6.25; fine, $8.00; 2d do $6.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off for the trade.

Naval Stores—The trade is active and market firm at the quotations following: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 16@17c; lamp sash cord, ₩ lb, 25@26c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $4.00@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@5.00.

Oils—Dealers reported a fair business doing at steady and unchanged prices. We continue to quote: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra lard oil, 13c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 67c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat's foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do No. 1, 90c; do No. 2, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@18c.

Potatoes—Choice peachblows were in active and firm request, and sold to-day more freely, and choice sell readily at $6.50@7.00 per brl; 1 car old peachblows was sold at 75c, delivered.

Poultry—The supply was in excess of the demand, and prices were easier. The demand was light, and prices were weak and declining. Chickens sold at $1.50@4.00; turkeys at 12@13½c. Sales include 50 coops chickens at $4.00; 4 coops spring do at $3.00; 2 coops at $2.50; small spring are quotable at $1.50@ 2.00.

Salt—Was in continued good demand and steady at the quoted prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $2.30@ 2.40; Turk's Island, $1.00.

Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 3,329 bu ...
34,000 bu corn, 38,000 bu oats and 94 empty oil barrels.

Miscellaneous.
... her jibboom yesterday afternoon ... the prop Toledo. The pro... to some extent.
... Buchanan, which was injured ... some time ago, is in port. Her re... completed. She has a new stem.
... which was ashore at Mackinaw, ... day, safe and sound.
... while coming down the river, ... got aground near Van Buren ... the aid of five tugs to get her ... drawing only fourteen feet of ... the strong southwest wind the ... unusually low yesterday. The ... the moles and had her jibboom ...
... tonnage of the Alex B. Moore is ... B. B. Buckout 351.76 tons; ... allentine 972.13 tons.
... St. Catherines, Ont., has re... two propellers for Montreal ...
... from Lake Superior ar... day afternoon. She says the ... on the lower miter-sill is re...
... of the Detroit *Post* writes from ... 14, as follows: "Notwith... navigation caused by the ice on ... of the Canal Office show that ... passing is as great this year as ... corresponding date of ... tonnage is considerably ... vessels of heavy burden than ... been the business of locking ... been compelled to increase his ... into reliefs. With the excep... there is no work being done ... Messrs. Barker & Williams have ... they can do during the summer, ... Roach have not yet commenced. ... on the Neebish, but the barge ... up. During the summer ... saw-mills built near this place, ... once begin to contest the honor ... metropolis north of Detroit with ... intention at once to divert the ... in this direction, and, perhaps, ... as the climate about Mar... the town is too far out of the ...
... recover a cargo of railroad iron ... schooner Saltillo, sunk several ... St. Clair, has been unsuccessful. ... third effort which has failed.
... Allenburg, Ont., received at De... that the propeller Granite State ... grates of the Welland Canal. ... likely to delay business for a few ...
... was launched at Black Rock ... is full canal size and will carry ... grain to Buffalo. Cost about ... called the Fletcher was also ... ward about ten days ago. Her ... about 1,000 tons. She is engaged ... will tow a barge, the latter being ... two barges will cost about ...
... the B. F. Bruce was launched ... yard at Saginaw, Monday. She is ... burden, and is expected to car... of corn. She will be sailed by ...

NAVIGATION.

...NAL LINE.
... for Queenstown and Liverpool ... London direct every fortnight.
...0, $90, and $100 Currency.
... favorable rates. Intending pas... application for berths.
... from Liverpool, Queenstown, ... Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 ...
... to or from German and Scandinavian ...
... line are the largest in the trade. ... Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, ... and Randolph-sts. (opposite new ...) Chicago.

... MAIL LINE.
...LISHED 1840.
... New York, Boston, and Liverpool.
... NEW YORK. Java ... July 2; Parthia ... July 3; Cuba ... July 9.
... Boston every Tuesday.
$80, $100 and $130, Gold.
Tickets at Reduced Rates.
... currency. Passengers and freight ... all parts of Europe at lowest rates. ... Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. ... VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent, ... W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

...TE LINE.
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
... steamers will sail from State Line ... Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows: ... Wednesday, June 25. ... Wednesday, July 9. ... Wednesday, July 23. ... Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, ... and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

... LINE.
... from New York, and carrying pas... Great Britain, Ireland, Continental ... Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steer... ports and ...; west, $32. Conti... sober regular lines. All payable in ... for full information at the Com... Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. ... Madison-sts., Chicago.
...ON BROTHERS, Agents.

...RK TO CARDIFF, ...OL, LONDON, ... points in England and Wales.
... Atlantic Steamship Company's new ... will sail from Pennsylvania Rail... City: ... May 28 ... June 18
... built expressly for the trade, are pro... improvements for the comfort and ...
STEERAGE PASSENGERS. $30 currency ... $5 currency ... $3 currency ... $32
... apply in Cardiff, at the Com... Dock Chambers, and in New York to ... D BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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BIGELOW
PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago. ... all readers of the papers, that Dr. ... best established physician in Chicago. ... highest medical attainments ... TWENTY ... in perfecting remedies that will ... of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL ... FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS ... Call. CORRESPONDENCE ... Address all letters, with stamps, to ... No. 464 State-st.
... a regularly bred physician. ... visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central ... Chicago.

Dr. Kean,
... Clark-st., Chicago,
... consulted, personally or by mail, ... chronic or nervous diseases. ... the only physician in the city who war... for 50 cents. Illustrated with numer...

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... Chicago, the longest engaged and ... in the treatment of all private, ... Board, attendance, etc.

PROPOSALS.

... for High School Wanted.
... owners are hereby notified that ... the sale of a lot of about one acre, ... of a "High School," in the said ... received at the office of the Township ... City Hall, Chicago, till 12 ... Proposals will be addressed to ... Treasurer, and will be endorsed, ... School House Site."

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 RANDOLPH-ST., Room 9:
New house and lot on Taylor-st., $3,000.
New cottage and lot on Taylor-st., $2,700.
2 new houses and lots on Taylor-st., $5,000.
8 new houses on Adams-st., with all modern improvements.
New house and lot on monthly payments, $2,900.
New house and lot at Western Springs.
44 feet on Milwaukee-av., $1,600.
Lots on Oakley-st., $50 per foot.
Lots on Leavitt-st., $50 per foot.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASE ON STATE-ST., running 99 years; 38x44 feet, east front, with three party wall already built, just north of corner Randolph-st., will be sold for $5,500 cash bonus if taken immediately. It can be handsomely improved for $8,000 or less, with a front as elegant as the store adjoining on the corner. There is not a lot of its size in Chicago that can be made to pay as well in proportion to the capital invested. And as there are no reappraisals, the future certain advance in value will be altogether on the side of the tenant. Terms of lease $100 per month until March 1875, and 150 per month for 99 years thereafter. Now is the time to build cheap. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR Robey, south front; lots on Ashland, Cypress, Chestnut, Olive, Robey, Taylor, and Kendall-sts., and Ogden-av. Low prices and easy terms. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE AND LOT, east front, on Kendall-st., $1,600 cash, balance monthly. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BUILDING ON East Lake-st., 40x185 feet, 4 stories and basement, built in modern style in the most substantial manner; leased for 5 years, and paying a rental of about 17 per cent per annum over and above all taxes, expenses, etc., on price asked. Apply or address G G D, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, NORTHWEST OF Humboldt Park, only $200 each; terms easy; title perfect. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—50X125, SOUTH front, on Washington-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER COTTAGE Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st.; 100x170, to a 20-foot alley. This corner will double in value in the next 12 month. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE NEW SUBDIVISION, corner of Ashland-av. and Douglas-place, at $500 to $800 each, according to location; special terms to those who will improve at once; these are among the best investments in cheap lots now offered in the market. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. LOTS, CHEAP—LOTS on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on terms, one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments at 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS residence lot on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., or would exchange it for a cheap house and lot in good location, near Cottage Grove. Address L 17, Tribune office, immediately, as the owner is going East.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE, 20X34 FEET, $300, with 4 years' lease of lot at $40 per year. 231 Campbell-av.; terms, $200 cash, balance on time. Inquire at 162 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FOOT LOT WITH FRAME DWELLING and barn, corner Lake and Wabansiah-avs. Inquire at 20 and 22 Lake-st. J. B. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, IF TAKEN immediately, two lots on Cottage Grove-av. $1,500 under market price. Apply at Room 57 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—NOS. 309 AND 311 TWENTY-SECOND-st., between Purple and Wentworth-avs., with one very large building and one cottage, with lots. This property can be bought under the market value by a cash customer. No trade. G. HOLZ, 105 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LA SALLE-st., 105 or 200 feet on Indiana-av., corner of Fiftieth-st., very cheap. 25x183 feet, Adams-st., east of Paulina.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, COTTAGE Grove Place, near Thirty-first-st., $2,000.
Lot on State-st., near Twenty-fifth-st., $140 per foot.
Lots on Centre-st., near Lincoln Park, $125 per foot.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., 13 Major Block.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY, $200 DOWN, SMALL, neat cottage and lot; Fourth-st., near Oakley; $1,700. Come quick if you expect it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$30 MONTHLY, $300 DOWN, ELEgant new brick cottage and lot, Butterfield-st., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. $2,300. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$200 DOWN, $25 MONTHLY, NEW cottage and lot, 118 Quinn-st., near Thirty-first. $1,800. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 134 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WHITING-ST., EAST OF WELLS, 48x100 feet, Evanston-road, 140x125, cheap. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LONG LEASES ON WAbash and Michigan-avs. and State-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK BUILDINGS, ON THE southwest corner of Michigan-av. and Madison-st.; will sell the buildings at $3,500, and give a lease of the lot at a reasonable rate. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON THE BOULEvards, and on all the main avenues south, at the lowest market prices. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOW—A FAVORABLE 99-YEAR lease on Lake-st., running back to South Water-st.; cheap. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NEAR CENTRAL Park and near car works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at low prices, and on easy terms; monthly payments, if desired. S. W. KROFF & CO., 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—FINE AND DESIRABLE NEW RESIdence and barn near Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st. $4,500; easy terms. BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR ON MONTHLY payments, story-and-half cottage, nine rooms, water and gas, one block from steam and horse-cars. Apply to FRANK, 122 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, one lot on Prairie-av., east front, just north of Douglas-place. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—LOT 56X161 FEET, east front, 150 feet north of Forty-first-st., only $100 per foot, for one week; ⅓ cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Title perfect; a choice and cheap lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, NORTH, south, and west, in large and small pieces, at bargains. WM. H. CLARKE, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT ROCK ISLAND CAR shops, fronting on Wentworth and Stewart-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x163 ON PRAIRIE AND INdiana-avs. at $15 per foot. Terms, ⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. Secure one before they are all gone. By taking 100 feet will sell either one of four corners for same price. J. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEW COTTAGE with lot on Erie-st., between Robey and Hoyne. Terms easy. S. M. MILLARD, 125 Clark-st. Room 5.

FOR SALE—LAWNDALE—8 ACRES, BETWEEN Lawndale and Douglas Park Boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. LOTS, CHEAP. Lots on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on terms of one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments at 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—LOT 25X100, ON INDIana-st., northeast corner Diller-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE-HOUSE AND LOT, 266 South Jefferson-st. Will be sold at a bargain; terms easy. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. House vacant. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—$2,300 WILL BUY 1½ STORY HOUSE, lot 25x125 feet, west of Union Park, only $300 down, balance monthly. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 113 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE PARKWAY—50X125 FEET, east front, on the Grove Parkway, near Brook-st., at $16 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty or merchandise—A luxurious country seat in ..., of 1,100 acres, with lake, residences, fountains, ..., fitted up for a retired gentleman of fortune and leisure; or may be rented as six farms, with a farm-house and residence on each. Value, $150,000.
A splendid first-class stock, dairy, and fruit farm of 1,100 acres, near the above; $65,000.
Valuable and cheap farm of 160 acres, in DeKalb County, half a mile from railroad, with orchard, maple grove, good water, well fenced; $8,000.
New brick residence, 16 rooms, at Highland Park; $14,000.
Marble-front residence, 15 rooms, on University-place, worth $15,000; $10,000.
Stock and dairy farm of 240 acres, near Elgin, Ill.
New dwelling at Highland Park, very low; $4,000.
Call from 2 to 4 p. m., at Room 29 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY 5-ROOM HOUSE AND half acre land; also $2,500 will buy 8-room house and 2 acres land, near depot in pleasant village, 60 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 113 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS, GOOD farm of 160 acres, 60 miles from Chicago; must be sold soon. Address L 86, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF 80 AND 212 ACRES; BEST of improvements; 35 miles from Chicago; at a decided bargain. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3,000 ACRES OF the finest rolling prairie lands in the State of Iowa, along the line of railroad; will sell at a low price for cash, or exchange for other property. PHIL. F. SCANLAN, No. 339 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH of Twenty-ninth and east of State-sts.; will pay $1,000 cash down. Inquire at 72 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, WELL LOCATED. Must be a bargain. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT ground, city or suburban; pay some cash, assume incumbrance, balance in property South Side. Address, with full description, Mr. KING, care Truesdell & Brown, 175 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NEW 15-HORSE POWER STATION ary engine; also a large 5-year-old horse, suitable for express or carriage. P. J. SEXTON, Builder, 59 and 60 Pacific-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x152 feet on 80 foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $550 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market.
Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments.
Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon
ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS 30 LOTS (within 8 blocks of the Evanston Depot and within 4 blocks of fine residences, and property worth $30 per foot) for $300 per lot, in $10 monthly payments, or will furnish lumber to those who wish to build. Graded streets, trees and sidewalk. This is a rare opportunity for men of small means to secure a home or buy for investment. Two carpenters wanted. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at any hour at my office near the depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16:
40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 12. 40 acres in Sec. 13, 39, 12.
40 acres in Sec. 25, 38, 12. 10 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 23, 38, 12. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 14.
5 acres in Sec. 13, 39, 12. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 38, 12.

FOR SALE—10½ ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON, BEing Lot 2 of Schart's Subdivision, Sec. 1, 38, 13. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—IN THE NORMAL SCHOOL SUBDIvision at Englewood, 100 desirable lots. Parties looking for suburban homes should not purchase until they visit this locality. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMMENSE BARGAIN AT ENGLEwood—300 feet corner Wabash-av. and Sixtieth-st. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—A LOT ON WABASH-av., south of city limits; will be sold for $20 per foot if taken this week. A. BARRETT, 323 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, ON LONG TIME, LOW price, and easy terms of payment, on Halsted, Murry, Union, Desplaines, and Wallace-sts., just north of the Pavilion Parkway. Persons desiring lots for houses, and those wanting a fine investment, with sure prospects of increased value, are invited to examine these lots. Call on POTWIN & CORBY, Agents, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for, a few left of our large lots only 1,000 feet from three depots at Washington Heights, high and dry; trees on every lot. Title perfect. Prices, $200 to $250. Call and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling-house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 142x152 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOTS AND ACREtracts at Montrose at prices affording a margin; no property presents better prospects, or enjoys better facilities for easy, quick, and cheap access. For particulars apply to REA & COATES, 165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS 4¼ ACRES EACH—short distance west of Northwestern car-shops, convenient to depot. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. LOTS, BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and C. & N. W. car shops, a non-resident owner will sell very cheap. Also, boulevard lots, and lots near boulevard. Free ride, cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of houses and lots in Evanston and South Evanston on easy terms. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; they will double in value this summer; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON GROVE LOTS, $250, IN five-dollar monthly payments, with no payment down. This is the best chance yet offered to get a home and not feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 5 acres good, dry, improved land ½ mile from depot, Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago, price, with crops, $925; cash $100; balance $12 per month. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE; modern improvements; house for gardener, coach-house, ice house, spring, 20 acres, block from depot, Hobart, 32 miles from Chicago; commutation $10 per month. J. EARLE, 153 Monroe-st., Room 3. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, HOUSE WITH 9 rooms, with large and finely-situated grounds, convenient to depot, for $4,500. Terms easy. HOVEY, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN GLENCOE ACRE property. There is nothing within reach of Chicago more desirable for residence and subdividing into residence blocks. HOVEY, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ALL OR PART OF FORTY LOTS southwest from Stock Yards, and inside boulevard, at a bargain; also a block of 2¼ acres. Address L 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A PLEASANT HOME, away from foul smells and demoralizing influences? Look at our nice Ravenswood cottages and lots. 203 LaSalle-st. W. P. JONES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIVE ACRES northwest corner of Western-av. and Twelfth-st. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT IRVING PARK, FOR HALF ITS value, two of the best corners, 200 feet each, near depot; owner wants money. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—SIX ACRES NEAR CITY LIMITS, south of Madison-st., $10,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CARshops; $400; one-sixth cash, balance in 4 years; customers taken to see property. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES CORNER OF JOHNSON-av. and South-st., near Morgan Park; a bargain. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO DISpose of his house and lot, located in Cottage Grove, contiguous to steam and horse cars. House is a frame gothic structure, contains 9 rooms, closets, etc., large lot, highly improved. $2,000 required on first payment, and $4,000 in four years. H. C. GOODRICH, 83 Dearborn-st., will furnish particulars and arrange for an interview with the owner.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AUSTIN LOTS, CHEAP. WM. H. CLARKE, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ENGLEWOOD LOTS, cheap. WM. H. CLARKE, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARE YOU TRYING TO SELL HORSES AND buggies at private places, after you get through and don't sell, bring them to 261 State-st., where they can and will be sold at their real value on short notice; don't forget the number, 261; sale stable of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A NICE LOT OF SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, bretts, top, and open buggies, light business wagons; for sale cheap. 325 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, BUGGIES, AND harness, etc., at the Brickmakers' Omnibus Barn, on Blue Island-av., No. 600. JOHN MORTON & J. H. HOWE, City Auctioneers. Every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 o'clock a. m.

BOARDING STABLES—I HAVE RECENTLY enlarged and refitted my stables; can accommodate a few more boarding-horses at reasonable rates. Horses kept on first and second floors. Call and examine same. BASSETT'S, 19 and 21 Harmon-court, between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

BAROUCHES, VICTORIES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAEton, jump-seats, slide-seats, and a great variety of top and open buggies. H. B. HILL, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

BOARDING STABLE—BEST ACCOMMODATIONS and moderate prices; no basement stalls. I. S. COOPER & CO., 427 Wabash-av. (rear), entrance from Hubbard and Peck-courts.

FOUR HORSES FOR SALE; ONE BIG HORSE, $75, fit for a truck. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-SEATED PARK PHAETON, nearly new. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A USEFUL BLACK GELDING, 6 years, 1,100 lbs; kind and good in every respect. 317 Ashland-av., or C. W. DEAN, 133 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE, HAMBURG CURTAIN rockaway, hung on combination C and elliptic springs, handsomely furnished, weight 525 lbs; has been run but a short time. Call at Barn, rear 673 Wabash-av., between 5 and 7 p. m.

FOR SALE—A PONY; KIND, GENTLE IN EVERY respect; can pace a mile in 3 minutes; one of the handsomest phaeton ponys in the city. Apply at 907 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SHIFTING-TOP BOX POLE BUGGY, very little used, made to order by McFarlane; price, $300. C. B. DUPEE, corner of Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-second-st.—The lease and stock of a good paying livery stable, well established, upon liberal terms.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HEAVY BAY HORSES from the country. Can be seen at 160 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE NICEST PONIES IN the city, kind in saddle and harness; one nice pair of matched horses, and some good single drivers; good accommodations for boarders at 141 Twenty-third-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR A SPAN OF HORSes and wagon, Lot 30, Block 2, in Phare and Sackett's Subdivision, n e ¼ Sec. 1, T. 38, R. 13. Inquire of GERMAN FRENCH, 141 South Halsted-st.

GO TO HATHAWAY'S, 600 STATE-ST., TO BUY the finest light top-buggy in the city for lowest price.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES—WANTED TO TRADE solid gold watch and chain (new) for horse and buggy, or horse; will pay difference. 98 West Lake-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale or exchange a good stock of open and top buggies, phaetons, business and express wagons, side-spring Concords, single and double harness, etc. Also a span of handsome black carriage horses. The above are well worthy the inspection of parties requiring a first-class team. To let, buggies and carriages of every description, with or without horses, by the day, week, month, or year.

SEPARATE OR TOGETHER—HORSE, WAGON, and harness for sale; complete rig for commission house or expressing. A bargain. 48 North Halsted-st.

TEAMS WANTED—20 TEAMS, BOTH MEDIUM and heavy horses, immediately (no wagons required); good pay and constant work for the season. Apply to McWILLIAMS & CO., 159 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 CAVALRY HORSES. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL RUBBLE STONE at the stock yards. Apply at the Job Exchange Building, or 36 Margaret-st., after 6 o'clock to-day. G. HOLDSTACK.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered to an active business man with $10,000 capital, —$4,000 ready money only required,—to buy the interest of a retiring partner in a safe, legitimate business, thoroughly established. Apply to WM. C. GRANT, 96 Portland Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN ESTablished cash business paying $200 per month. None but parties who are ready for business and have good references need apply. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,000 in the soap trade; also patent right for sale. Address Q 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LEGITIMATE AND genteel retail cash business; no credit; established and pays well; good chance for an honest and earnest man; particulars at interview; references exchanged. Address D, Carrier 36.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER IMmediately, must have $250, and be a good office man; profits $400 per month. 70 East Madison-st., Room 7.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PACKING BUSINESS IN TEXAS—FOR SALE AT a bargain. The property lies on a railroad 40 miles from one of the Gulf ports, and consists of a large packing house, substantially built, having all the necessary facilities for curing and packing in that climate, including first-class ice machine, manufactured in France, an office, boarding house, and 18 acres of land; capacity from 5,000 to 10,000 barrels; satisfactory reasons given for selling. To an experienced man, this opportunity presents extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to SNYDER & LEE, 14 Union Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL GROCERY ON THE West Side for sale in good neighborhood, with a good paying trade which is constantly increasing; a man with common business tact and energy can clear at least $5,000 per year over all expenses; no bonus asked for good will; capital required, about $5,000. Address L 89, Tribune office.

A WELL-LOCATED GROCERY STORE, WITH good stock, horse and wagon, for sale cheap for cash, or house and lot. 50 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

A YOUNG MAN WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 CASH can take the place of a retiring partner as cashier and bookkeeper in an established and well paying business. Address W 97, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address O. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG OR INEXperienced man with money to obtain a good position with steady, reliable, and competent persons in a well established business. Address WHOLESALE GROCER, Tribune office.

A YOUNG GOOD BUSINESS MAN IS LOOKING for a chance to make a good living through the investment of $2,000 or $3,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, L 73, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS FOR sale or exchange; paying from 50 to 100 per cent; located on Lake-st.; stock on hand and in manufacturing about $20,000 cash price. Address J R N, Box 82 Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND SAMPLE-ROOM, CENTRAL, South Side, for sale at a bargain to-day. Various other business chances worth investigating. J. E. KIMBALL, 196 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING-HOUSE, LEASE, AND FURNITURE for sale; good location and business. Reason for selling, ill-health. Apply at 146 North Halsted-st.

CARRIAGE MAKERS—ATTENTION! ONE OF the best sites for the business in Illinois for sale or rent; small capital required. Address A. M. WESTON, Eureka, Woodford Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A HOTEL AT $10,000, a flouring-mill at $25,000, and good suburban lots. Will take farms or other good property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FURNITURE, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A profitable money-making hotel, with bar, good stock, elegant fitting, all complete, for sale. Apply at 50 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

GROCERY AND SAMPLE ROOM ATTACHED for sale, full stock of groceries and liquors. Apply to LYNCH BROS., 127 South Water-st.

INVESTIGATE THE CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY, with small capital, offered by STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Patents wanted.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway Hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

NEW STOCK OF CONFECTIONERY AND STAtionary for sale cheap, with fixtures, counters, and show-case. 9 Aberdeen-st.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED SALOON, RESTaurant, and confectioneries in the city for sale, doing a first-class business. Proprietor going in other business. Will take real estate in part payment. A good chance for the right man. Call at 35 East Kinzie-st., Chicago, Ill.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST ESTABLISHED corner groceries on West Madison-st. for sale; about $2,500 will take it; other business. Address Q 66, Tribune office.

SAWMILL, &C., FOR SALE—A LANE & BODLEY sawmill and a Daniels' timber planer, respectively, with carriage and bed, capable of sawing and planing lengths to seventy feet, together with planer and matcher, surfacer and cutting-off saws; also a P. W. Gates' eighty-horse power engine, are offered for sale.
All are in good working order, and can be examined at our works, east of Stock Yards. Apply to
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE CHEAP. HAS 7 run of stone, new engine of ample power in good order; is in a town of 9,000 people; good local trade; shipping facilities, two Eastern railroads and Mississippi River. Terms easy. Address or call on F. L. UNDERWOOD, Muscatine, Iowa.

STOCK OF LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING goods, fixtures, and lease for sale; dwelling in rear of store and in second story. ODELL & MYERS, 147 Randolph-st., Room 3, over Fidelity Bank.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE FOR SALE OF A pleasant first-class house, suitable for boarders; prominent street. Likewise a handsome new piano. Address L 79, Tribune office.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF PATENT RIGHT OF A Flue-Cleaning Machine for sale. The machine can be seen in operation at the Chicago Steam Boiler Works, 68 to 72 Michigan-st. For particulars inquire of ANGLES & CO., Calhoun-place, between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS—An excellent business chance may be secured by a merchant tailor and clothier at Elgin, Ill. The business is established 25 years; possesses a fine trade, and is only disposed from ill health. Stock at present light and select; the store is fitted up expressly for the business, and will be rented at a reasonable rate. Inquire of T. F. Phillips, No. 20 East Madison-st.; Field, Benedict & Co., corner Market and Washington-sts.; Biddle & Bord, 274 East Madison-st., or the subscriber, S. McOSKER, Elgin, Ill.

TO CAPITALISTS—A FEW ENTERPRISING AND business men with a moderate capital are required to co-operate with the patentee of a most valuable and essential steam invention, for the purpose either of manufacturing the same or disposing of rights for the Western States. The right for the New England States and the State of New York have just been disposed of. This purchase is highly remunerative and valuable to the investors. Apply to THOMAS PIPER, at Burke's Hotel, Madison-st., or at the law office of J. Dunne, 167 Madison-st.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLINERY AND fancy goods business for sale in one of the finest cities in the West. A fine chance for gentleman or lady. Good reasons given for selling. Address F L, Tribune office.

$50 CASH WILL BUY A SMALL OPEN STORE and fixtures, beautifully located; rent $12. Apply, at 10 o'clock, southwest corner of State and Jackson.

$800 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST DINING-rooms in the city, worth $1,500. Death the cause of sale. SUMMERVILLE & CO., 178 State-st., Room 12.

$2,000 CASH WILL BUY A GROCERY STORE in good running order, a 2-story house, a barn, and a large lot, in the flourishing village of Leland, on the C. B. & Q. Railroad, actually worth $3,000. Inquire of L. B. SCHAEFER, with Wm. M. Hoyt & Co., southeast corner Madison and Franklin-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—1,200 FEET FRONTING MORGAN Park, at Washington Heights. 1,000 feet on State-st. and Wabash-av., near Englewood. One acre (residence) lot at Aurora, and $20,000 cash. Will exchange the whole or part for good building lots or other property in the city.
GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN INTEREST IN A GOOD woolen-mill, well located, machinery all first-class; will take any good property to the amount of $3,000 to $10,000. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 FEET ON STATE-ST. AND Wabash-av., near Englewood. Will exchange for good farm or other property. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR house and lot, worth from $2,500 to $5,000, on South or West Side. Will assume an incumbrance or pay some cash. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 2, first floor, 145 LaSalle-st., Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm, 120 acres, 11,000 trees; will pay its cost in two years; incumbrances assumed upon improved property; price, $14,000. Address Box 18, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A CHOICE PIECE OF UNCULtivated suburban property to exchange for good improved business property. Address L 69, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, carpeting, &c., of a two-story and basement house for good suburban lots. Address L 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY OR MERchandise, 80 acres in DeKalb, Ill., laid out into lots, situated 20 rods from depot. Address A. K. STILES, 223 Fulton-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR FARMS, 80 TO 340 ACRES —$2,500 to $40,000—good land; well improved; will take any good property. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, 50 feet lot, part pay in good lots at cash value; liberal cash payments. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD BUSINESS AND ABOUT $1,000 in cash goods; will take a horse, buggy, piano, carpets, furniture, merchandise, or lands. Address L 54, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE 3-STORY AND BASEment brick house in good location, free of incumbrance, for a $7,000 to $10,000 farm, with good soil and buildings, near depot, within 75 miles of Chicago, prefer N. W. R. R.; will take some farming stock. O'MANN & R. A. CONGDON, Room 19 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—BRICK IN EXCHANGE FOR 320 acres of choice selected Western land, entered by myself, or 50 town lots in the growing village of Galva, in Henry County. JOHN I. BENNETT, Room 15, No. 151 Monroe-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A $70 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE, in good condition, price only $30. Residence, No. 4 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—THREE ALMOST NEW SINGER SEWing machines, suitable for tailoring or manufacturing uses, also other sewing machines at very low prices. If not sold at private sale will be sold at auction Saturday, June 21, at our sales rooms, 68 South Canal-st. HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON SEWING machine with attachments; good as new; cheap. Apply at Dressmaking Rooms, 276 West Madison-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 134 North Clark, corner Ohio, machines sold or rented on easy payments and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To answer the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 204 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 208 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A FEW HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE, INcluding furniture, carpet, and stove. Suitable for light housekeeping. Inquire at 120 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF THREE ROOMS, and rooms for rent cheap, all complete for housekeeping. Address L 98, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE SELLING AT COST at 71 and 73 North Wells-st. A large stock of furniture must be sold by July 1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 DEARborn-st.:
Furnished house, 11 rooms, modern improvements, Chicago-av. $150.
Furnished house, 14 rooms, modern improvements, Michigan-av. $150.
Furnished house, Throop-st., 10 rooms, part or all of same.
Part of 369 Dayton-st., very low.
No. 836 West Monroe-st., brick, all modern improvements, with barn.
And several other desirable places to rent and sell.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, with all modern improvements, and furnished. Apply on the premises 1196 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORY and basement, No. 227 North Wells-st., corner Whiting. Rent $50 per month. H. BRAUCKMAN.

TO RENT—A SPENDID HOUSE, 984 SOUTH DEARborn-st., corner Thirty-ninth, with barn, only $30. Inquire of J. W. GOULD, at 982.

TO RENT—IN A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION, 164 North Dearborn-st., one 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 12 rooms, with closets and modern improvements; for private residence only. Apply to M. SCANLAN, 7 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—683 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-st., with or without furniture, for the season or year, or for sale, location very desirable, furniture new and handsome, billiards, bath, and modern conveniences, marble front, 12 rooms; possession immediate. Call between 8 and 10 a. m., and 5 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN GOOD NEIGHborhood, near Lincoln-av. cars. Basement, 153 Randolph-st., near Sherman House. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, south front, 993 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st., next door to above.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL NEW homes corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-st., lake view; all modern improvements. Call at house. S. WHITTIN.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, 2-story and basement stone, with swell front. Apply on the premises, No. 599 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 795 WEST LAKE-ST., 9 rooms, besides attic. Inquire 329 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 RANdolph-st., Room 9, 2 new cottages on Tyler-st., near Robey, 9 rooms and bath room; will rent cheap.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE-HOUSE, STORY AND a half of 8 rooms, besides bath room, pantry, closets, etc., on Tyler-st., three doors west of Winchester-av., short block from Van Buren-st. cars. Apply to THOS. HOOD, 123 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building, Room 28.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front residence, 11 rooms, 1035 Wabash-av. Inquire of FERD. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTY-ninth-st., beautifully finished 10-room house, only $80 per month. STORRS & WARR, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE; 6 ROOMS; closets, water in kitchen; barn if required. 465 West Erie-st., near Ashland-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE, SOUTH Burnside-st., newly papered and calcimined throughout, $30. S. M. ALLEN, 25 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FRAME DWELLING, WITH BARN, corner Lake and Wabansiah-avs. Inquire at 61 Ellis-av., same block.

TO RENT—HOUSE—1009 WABASH-AV., $50 PER month. 433 Hubbard-st., 9 rooms, $30. E. C. COLE & CO., 138 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 451 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER Page, 7 rooms, in nice repair; rent $27.50 per month. Apply at house.

TO RENT—FROM THE 1st OF JULY, TWO-STORY and basement house 1072 Wabash-av. Inquire at corner Twenty-second and State-sts., over Broadway market.

TO RENT—NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE; GOOD neighborhood; $25, very cheap. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, ADAMS and Aberdeen-sts. Owner and wife would like board with party renting. Address L 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 461, between Peck and Eldridge-courts, will be rented low to a responsible tenant; lot 40x170, with a good barn. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES WISHING TO KEEP house, a nice cottage furnished complete, and barn, for $200; cheap rent. Best location offered. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, UNTIL MAY NEXT, A NEW two-story and basement marble-front house, fronting on Ellis Park. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 11-ROOM STONE-FRONT house 868 Monroe-st. 11-room, English basement, 100 Wood-st. 114 Aberdeen-st., with good barn; 10 rooms. 56 Paulina-st. 7 rooms.

TO RENT—NO. 416 WEST TAYLOR-ST., 6 ROOMS, closets, &c.; location first-class. Rent, $30. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, 23 West Madison-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—10-room house, half acre ground lot, both in complete order; house nearly new and partly furnished; rent $25 per month, till May next. Apply to owner, 25 Metropolitan Block, or at Highland Park. This is a rare chance. S. M. ALLEN.

TO RENT—SUBURBAN 7-ROOM COTTAGE HOUSE, with large grounds and small barn, at Norwood Park, Block 22, convenient to depot. Rent only $15 per month. Address J. W. STEBBINGS, Irving Park.

TO RENT—I HAVE TWO NICE FARMS, WITH comfortable houses and large orchards, near the depot in Lake County; good summer homes for city business men. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM suitable for one or two gentlemen, in a strictly private family; also small room. References exchanged. Apply at 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS CONVENIENT FOR housekeeping. Inquire of Dr. NORTON, Dentist, 289 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP, AT 245 West Madison-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, terms reasonable, at the St. Julien, 181 and 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO JOINING AND TWO SINGLE rooms, handsomely furnished, in a fine house, with all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.; reasonable terms. Address L 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR GOOD ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANtry, new; cheap to right party. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS SUITAble for gentleman and wife. Address L 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms on Twelfth-st., near the lake, new house. Address G 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITE OF NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms. Apply at 312 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, OR WILL rent the lower part of house at $25, or to parties that will buy the furniture. 1266 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE FURNISHED ROOMS ON MADison-st. Furniture and business for sale. No questions asked. 178 State-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; TERMS reasonable. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—286 ILLINOIS-ST., SECOND DOOR from Rush, nicely furnished rooms, single and double, with or without board; pleasantly and conveniently located; only two blocks from Rush-st. bridge.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, overlooking the lake and the Exposition grounds; transients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT $12 TO $15 per month. 40 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, latter with carpets; convenient to first-class board. 313 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—SUITE COMPLETELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; also sleeping rooms. 147 South Halsted-st. Also, a splendid suite of rooms 378 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, at the St. Elmo, by the day, week, or month. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE 29 EAST KINZIE-ST., corner of main entrance to Wells Street depot, occupied at present as a clothing store.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 65 LAKE-ST., corner State, 20x80, well lighted, easy access. Inquire first floor.

TO RENT—OFFICES, AND UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, in Prussing's Building on State-st., between Congress and Harrison. Inquire at the office of Prussing Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FINE, FURNISHED, NEW AND large stores, particularly adapted for dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing business. Inquire at the place, 578 and 578½ Blue Island-av., near the rolling mills, of D. C. PRESLER.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND TWO lofts, 20x115, on State-st., opposite Palmer Hotel, cheap. Inquire at Room 12, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH BRANCH near Twenty-second-st.; 100 feet on the river by 220 feet to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY F. ISHAM, Room 22 Portland Block.

TO RENT—THE 2D AND 3RD FLOORS OF THE three story brick building, No. 27 South Canal-st. THOS. LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRICK STORE, 25x80, CORner Fiftieth and State-sts., well located for a dry goods or grocery store. Apply to WM. B. HOWARD, Central Union Block, east end Madison-st. bridge.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 66 AND 68 STATE-ST., corner Randolph. Inquire of G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 East Madison-st., corner Clark, up-stairs.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FURNISHED OFFICE, with use of private office. Terms reasonable. New desk furnished if desired. J. B. TAYLOR, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THE DIVIDED HALF OF STORE NO. 43 West Randolph-st., with use of fittings, awning, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR a furniture store; small first floor and large upper floors. A. L. CROCKER, 531 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Willow Ware Manufactory, No. 235 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW PATENT. APPLY AT 288 Aberdeen-st. J. MARTIN.

FOR SALE—ONE AWNING, IN GOOD CONDITION and used but little. Can be seen at 481 West Madison-st. McCARTNEY & HAMBLIN.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW STORY AND A half house, 18x28, to be moved by 1st of August. Inquire of owner, on premises, 237 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF FIVE ROOMS NICELY furnished, on Madison-st., east of Halsted. Rent at nice profit. Price, $375. JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BANK COUNTER, DESKS, AND RAILing, walnut, cheap; walnut counter and cylinder top show case; also walnut counter and desks suitable for any kind of office. Apply to MURRAY, 169 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, 700 FEET OF RUBber and leather belting and 700 feet of 3-ply rubber hose, different sizes, in quantities to suit. Inquire at 280 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TICKET, FIRST-CLASS, TO CINCINnati; $7. Address JORDAN, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—MARBLE FRONT; ELEgantly furnished; every summer comfort; handsome rooms; unexceptionable table; a few more rooms; from $7 per week.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO VERY NICELY furnished rooms, with unexceptionable board and every accommodation.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—Nicely furnished front room for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE, COOL, and pleasantly-located rooms, furnished or unfurnished; first-class table, if desired.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—TWO delightful front rooms; best light and ventilation; for few single, or party, or couples of young gents. Surroundings very inviting. Table superior. Terms moderate. Only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

155 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD given to a few young men in a private family; terms reasonable.

172 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FURNISHED PARLOR with bed-rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; very moderate charges.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS COMfortably furnished, to rent with good board, for gentlemen. Also room suitable for a party of ladies well recommended.

222 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front room suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or more gentlemen. Accommodations first-class.

309 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR MORGAN—Large furnished room adjoining bath-room, with board; several table-boarders can be accommodated.

311 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. — A LARGE AND pleasant front room for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

324 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—2 LARGE, WELL-furnished rooms, or a front room, to rent, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; best of accommodations; references required.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, nicely furnished, with board, for man and wife, or two single gentlemen.

489 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, very pleasant and newly-furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Table boarders can be accommodated.

A QUIET, PLEASANT HOME FOR TWO GENTLEmen or gentleman and wife, in private family, on Adams-st., near Aberdeen. Address L 74, Tribune office.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT — A VERY DESIRABLE furnished or unfurnished room, with board.

19 CONGRESS-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM to rent with board. Very pleasant location. One door from the Tremont House. Day board $5.

41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE rooms and board, in a private family, at reasonable prices. Location pleasant.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING house, first-class board with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

47 AND 49 HUBBARD-COURT — FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated.

76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A COSY, SINGLE ROOM to rent, with or without board; gas, bath, and use of piano. Near cars and stages.

384 WABASH-AV.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR families, or single gentlemen, wishing large pleasant rooms, with good board, can be accommodated.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, SUITable for gentleman and wife, or two or or three gentlemen, to rent, with board; also, single room. References required.

470 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT, AIRY, AND desirable rooms, with hot and cold baths, and first-class board. Elegant front parlor, unfurnished, suitable for gentleman and wife. Day boarders accommodated.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A pleasant front room, back parlor, and single rooms for married couples or gentlemen.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suite for gentleman and wife; also, nice large room for gentleman, with first-class table.

774 MICHIGAN-AV. — SUITE FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with board; also, single room; 2 doors south of Twenty-second-st. Prices reasonable.

828 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms on second floor, front, to rent, with board.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE DESIRABLE furnished rooms to rent, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also, a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND Twentieth-sts.—To rent, for three months, a large front room, furnished, with first-class board. For particulars, address L 22, Tribune office.

ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR MAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, in fine mansion 1196 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWELFTH AND Thirteenth-sts.—Rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a first-class private family. Address L 97, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Rooms, with first-class board (no better in the city); will furnish to suit; everything new; for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen; a house with pleasant surroundings; no boarding-house; no one need apply except those who are prepared to pay well for the accommodations. Address L 21, Tribune office.

Country.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, 2 minutes' walk from depot. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

Miscellaneous.

LARGE FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO, front alcove, with board; good stable; excellent location. For particulars address L 65, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY AND GENTLEMAN (ENGlish), with a private family, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth-sts., and east of State-st. Alcove room preferred. Address, stating terms, L 76, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKEN UP—AT MY PLACE ON ARCHER-AV., 1½ miles west of Brighton, one black cow, line back, under belly, about 7 years old. One reddish speckled cow about 9 years old. M. J. TEARNEY.

LOST—A SMALL BAY HORSE, BRANDED ON left shoulder. $10 reward for return to 353 South Canal-st.

LOST—ON MORNING OF 18TH, IN COTTAGE-Grove-av. cars, between city limits and Thirty-third-st., a gold locket with monogram on one side. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 5 Groveland Park.

LOST—GOAT; COLOR BROWN AND WHITE; LEFT horn broken off and half grown. Return if found to 40 Crosby-st.

LOST—A CREAM-COLORED MARE, ABOUT 11 years old, without shoes. Any person returning her to W. T. NELSON, corner West Tyler-st., Carpenter's Shop, shall be rewarded.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, A NEWFOUNDland dog (pup), with plain leather collar on, from a vessel on Twenty-second-st., near the Gas-House. $5 reward will be paid for his return to 85 West Adams-st., corner Jefferson.

LOST—BETWEEN FORT WAYNE DEPOT AND corner Market and Madison-sts., one gold ear-drop with amethyst and pearl set. Liberal reward will be paid if returned to Room 16, Central Union Block, Madison-st. bridge.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN UNion Park and Wood-st., on Park-av., a baby's valenciennes lace-cap, trimmed with pink gros-grain ribbon. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 109 Park-av.

LOST—BETWEEN SANGAMON-ST. AND CENTRE-av., on Madison or Washington-sts., a cashmere cape, edged with silk and lace. Suitable reward to finder by returning to 167 Centre-av.

LOST—GOLD LOCKET; BLACK STONE ON ONE side, light on the other, with picture of lady. Leave at Central Police-Station. Liberal reward will be paid. J. W. STEVENS, Albany, N. Y.

LOST—A MEDIUM SIZED BLACK AND TAN terrier, from 202 West Washington-st.; he wore leather collar, with license badge 47; and tab bearing above number and owner's name. A reward will be paid for his return.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, MARKED HATTIE, June 22, 1871; lost between Field, Leiter & Co.'s store and Grand Pacific Hotel. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to T. B. GASKILL, Grand Pacific Hotel.

STRAYED — FROM SOUTH CHICAGO—GRAY horse, nearly white, roweled in the right fore shoulder. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to owner. McHENRY'S, 42 Harmon-court.

STRAYED OR STOLEN — SUNDAY EVENING, June 10, from 580 West Adams-st., a dark sorrel horse with star in forehead, and a little knee-sprung. A suitable reward will be paid for his return or any information that may lead to his recovery, which can be left at the above number or at the office of C. H. CASE, 160 East Washington-st.

STRAYED—A BAY HORSE, WITH HALTER ON; six years old. Return the same to 361 Harrison-st. Will be rewarded.

STRAYED — FROM LAKE VIEW, TWO BAY mares; also a black horse. Information will be rewarded by P. KELLER, 68 Washington-st., or at Lake View.

$100 REWARD—LOST, AN ENVELOPE CONtaining $400 in Canadian bill. Whosoever has found the same and will bring or send it to T. J. TARLING, care of Tribune office, shall receive the above reward.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—47,000 PROBLEMS (MORE OR less) in interest, computed for four distinct business periods of time, in one minute, at any rate per cent. New arithmetical alphabet, The Leaver. Absolute right method of finding cube and square root; also, an unlimited number of ways; the most remarkable discoveries of the Nineteenth Century; book contains 108 pages. Price, $1. Address J. A. HENDERSON, A. M., Author, San Francisco, Cal., Box No. 85.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my needle-books, machine-needles, dress elevators, &c., &c. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FIFTY AGENTS WANTED for city and country; business permanent, legitimate, and honorable. For particulars call at 226 Michigan-av., corner Hubbard-court.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN city and country, for the fastest-selling goods on record. Those who can command a little ready cash can certainly make immense profits. $10 a day is only a fair average. It will cost nothing to investigate. 50c samples to country applicants sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 217 WEST MADISON-st., second floor. Seance every evening. Medium handcuffed and tied. Unequaled in Chicago. Sittings during the day.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 3 and 5, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN, BY A NEW York paper-hanging house, for the Northwestern States. One understanding the business preferred. Address, stating how long and where previously employed, and in what business, with references, S & S, Paper Hangings, Box 1907 New York Post-Office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK AT 1128 State-st. Call from 9 to 11 a. m. B. H. LEAVENWORTH.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 OR 20 YEARS OF age, good penman, quick at figures, and not afraid to work. Address L 72, Tribune office.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, WITH reference, salary expected, &c., L 24, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the propagation of ornamental stock; roses, flowers, etc., under glass, to take charge of this department in an Iowa nursery; references required. Address W 100, Tribune office, giving your address.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, TWO GOOD CARPENters, to go 35 miles into the country; fair wages; summer's job. Apply at TAYLOR & THOMAS, northwest corner Market and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS HAD some experience in running a stationary engine. Inquire at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMAN barbers; steady work; good pay. 373½ West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO BARBERS FOR SATURDAY and Sunday, at 885 West Lake-st. J. W. CRAM.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE-MAKERS, ONE ON bodies, and the other on gear; steady employment and good wages. DANIEL HERSHBERGER, Joliet, Illinois.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BRASSFINISHERS ACcustomed to working on plumber's brass work; no others need apply. JOHN GREEN, rear of 211 Randolph-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—I WANT 3 OR 4 CARpenters to go to Evanston, who wish to buy a lot worth from $300 to $1,000, and will apply at least ½ of their wages towards said lot, and receive the balance in cash every Saturday night. Fair wages will be given. None but good, steady, active men need apply. Lumber will be furnished those wishing to build on their lots. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at any hour at my office, near the depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

WANTED—OIL FINISHER. ONE ACCUSTOMED to working on mouldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TAILORS, AT 683 ARCHER-AV. TWO pants and two coat makers; good wages paid, and steady work.

WANTED—TWO COAT AND THREE VEST MAKers. Apply at 155 Twenty-second-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and drive wagon. None need apply unless they understand their business. J. B. SULLIVAN & BRO., 256 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DRIVE ORDER WAGON; one used to meat market preferred. S. HOUSTON, corner Harrison-st. and Southwestern-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1 CLERK FOR GROCERY, 1 MAN for wholesale grocery, 5 salesmen, 1 for meat market, 1 man for office with $400. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY—100 MEN FOR construction train in Michigan; free fare; also, 100 for Ohio and Indiana; one year's work; also, saw-mill hands, farm hands, choppers, bark-peelers, and quarrymen. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD MEN, 15 WOOD CHOPpers, 10 teams. High wages; free fare; steady work. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS; FREE fare; also, 15 sawmill and 4 farm hands. Apply at 46 West Randolph-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN FOR WISCONsin, $2.20 and $2.40 per day; free fare; 300 for Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana; 5 bark-peelers, choppers, saw mill and farm hands. ANGELL & COAKER, 51 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD AND SAW-MILL HANDS —good wages; free fare; good pay. Call at 97 West Randolph-st. SNELL & SPERBECK.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 97 West Randolph-st.; no fees. SNELL & SPERBECK.

WANTED—4 FOREMEN, 50 BRIDGE CARPENters, 500 laborers, and choppers, farm and sawmill hands, 1 ox teamster, 50 for work in city, and for station work; highest wages paid. Apply at Chicago Employment Bureau, 229 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GENERAL OUTDOOR work. Call Friday morning, at office of Lake Forest Hotel Company, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A BARTENDER; A MAN WELL RECommended; must be a smart business man. Inquire at 23 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN OF ANY AGE, IN CITY AND country, to sell our non-explosive for kerosene oil. Costs 8 and 15 cents; sells for 25 and 50 cents; $3 to $15 a day. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—4 SALESMEN TO SELL GOODS ON corner; none but experienced need apply; salary good; also 4 good canvassers. Apply 8 to 11 this morning, 83 South Water-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 a week sure money.

WANTED—CANVASSERS THAT HANDLE OUR goods make from $25 to $50 per week. Goods sell on sight. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—20 GOOD LABORERS, ACCUSTOMED to using an ax, on Government pier at Michigan City. Wages, $2 per day. Apply to E. C. BOYINGTON, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO DELIVER groceries. Apply at Golden Tea Store, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC CANVASSER, ONE that speaks English and German; a good opportunity offered for the right man. Call at 58 South Canal-st., basement.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COLORED BOY IN A barber shop. Apply at 12 South Water-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 89 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and make himself useful around grocery store. Apply at 188 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—TWO BELL BOYS, AT ANDERSON'S European Hotel, Madison-st.

WANTED—A PORTER, WHO CAN TAKE CARE of a horse. Wages $15 a month and board. Apply at 159 State-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 15 YEARS OF age to attend bar; must have good references. Apply to C. H. SCANLON, 223 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or colored woman to cook for a small private family. The highest wages paid. Call at 76 Twenty-sixth-st. after dinner.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER in small family; German or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 39 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A PLEASANT, NEAT MIDDLE-AGED woman accustomed to the care of children, to do general housework and take charge of a small family for a gentleman whose wife is an invalid. To such a person good wages and a permanent home is offered in a pleasant suburb thirty minutes' ride from the City Hall. Address L 20, Tribune office, stating where an interview can be held.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. NO WASHing or ironing. Call at upper door, with references. 1124 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, at 41 Twenty-fifth-st. Good wages paid to capable person.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework, at Washington Heights. Apply at PRUSSING Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be a good laundress; will pay good wages. Call at 773 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; also, second girl; good wages given; reference required. 310 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 748 Michigan-av.; private family.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A PRIvate boarding-house; must bring good references. Apply at Office 33, Otis Block (third floor), southwest corner Madison and LaSalle-sts., after 10 a. m.

WANTED—GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; COME EXpecting to stay; good wages. 823 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply between the hours of 2 and 4, Room 8, 155 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK. IMMEDIately, at St. Charles Hotel, 48 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED — A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO kitchen work and laundry work, at 833 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, LAUNDRESS, and a young nurse girl in a small family. Good reference required. Apply at 83 Calumet-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A SERVANT IN A COTTAGE-HOUSE. None need apply that cannot cook, wash, and iron. 914 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family, at 418 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small private family. No. 2 Eighteenth-st., near Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERal housework. Inquire at 214 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK FOR A SMALL FAMily; good wages given. Apply at 154 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART DINING-ROOM girl, one who understands her business. Inquire at 117 West Walnut-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT KITCHEN GIRL AT 57 Park-av.; also, man to take care of horses and do chores.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. 404 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply, 3 days, 697 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT SANDS HOUSE, 116 and 118 Fifth-av. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small private family. To a good girl good wages will be paid. 159 Park-av.

WANTED — A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Must come well recommended. 55 South Peoria-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL NOT OLDER THAN 16, at 1037 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS for private families and hotels, at 80 Milwaukee-av. No fees.

WANTED—ASSISTANT LADY BOOKKEEPER IN music store. One who can play the piano preferred. Apply at 211 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND help mind children. Good place. 449 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—THREE LAUNDRY GIRLS, ONE PANtry girl, one chamber girl. Call Friday morning at office of Lake Forest Hotel Company, 150 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD LADIES' CLOTHES IRONERS and two for new shirts, at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LADY CLOTHES IRONERS. WILL pay $12 per week to first-class hands. Also, 2 washwomen. Apply at 14 Adams-st.

WANTED—ONE LADIES' CLOTHES IRONER, one shirt and collar ironer and polisher; wages $2.50 per day; none but strictly first-class workers. Apply Friday morning early, 332 West Madison-st., laundry.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS IRONER AT THE Dearborn Laundry, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, IMMEdiately, Norwegian or German. 475 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THIS MORNING AN EXPERIENCED saleslady for notion department. None but a thorough saleswoman and willing to work evenings need apply. Call from 7:30 to 10 a. m. R. H. McDOWELL, 131 South Halsted-st.

WANTED — LADIES ARE DOING A FINE business with my two elegant toilet articles and ladies' rubber goods. Sales rapid and profits large in city or country. Sample sent free to country. Mrs. PALMER, Room 3, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD WOMAN cook at the Boston Coffee-House and Dining-Rooms, 20 North Wells-st.

WANTED—100 GOOD RAILROAD LABORERS; one year's work and good wages; free fare and company work. Apply at 274 South Water-st. SHAW & CO.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY TO attend a cigar stand; must come well recommended. Address L 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER (23 years of age), who has had 12 years' experience in the retail general merchandise business, desires an indoor situation; wages not so much of an object as steady employment. Can adapt himself to any office work, and loan employers a few thousand dollars. Address E 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRUGGIST in some retail drug store; has had over 4 years' experience; best of references. Address L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A good accountant, rapid and correct at figures, as bookkeeper, assistant, or similar occupation; best city references. Address L 12, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER—HAVE had 20 years' experience; understand high and low pressure. Best of city references. Apply 683 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED house painter; has had some experience at sign-writing. Address D V H, 73 West VanBuren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MALE cook, restaurant or hotel. Address L 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical tailor and cutter; had 8 years' experience in custom cutting; best of references given. Address H. NOBLE, Clinton, Rock County, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO YOUNG CABINETmakers want to get work in private family to repair furniture and do French polishing. Can give best of city references. Address L 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH OF 12 years' experience, with some firm that gets up buggies and express wagons. Call or address P F K, 135 West VanBuren-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANDINAvian as coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful round the house. Address L 26, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SPECIAL POLICE watchman, janitor, or assistant engineer, by a responsible person. Address L 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS porter in a hotel, city or country. Call at 70 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work in a grocery store or warehouse, or at any other employment; can be highly recommended; wages moderate. Address J K, 128 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIREMAN, OR TO run a stationary engine; also as a hotel clerk. Inquire at 97 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl in a small American family; general housework. Address 188 North Curtis-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL FROM the country to do general housework in private family; good references. Address or call at 80 East Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A RESPECTABLE family, as cook or laundress, or general housework in a small family, by a girl arrived from the East and of many years' experience there. Apply at 96 West Van Buren-st., corner of Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or take care of children. Call, for 3 days, at No. 353 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR COOKING, BY ONE that understands her business; private family or boarding-house. Also a first-class laundress for private family. Call at 285 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; good reference. Call, for three days, at 59 Meagher-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to wash dishes and take care of children. No. 15 North Erie-st., in rear, care of Mrs. NASS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do general housework, the other as second girl. First-class references. Apply at 10 North Sheldon-st., for two days.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WILL go out by the day; very reasonable terms; give good references; fitting and trimming in late patterns. Address L 82, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, either in laundry or private family, or would take family washing at home. Call or address 488 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN WOMan, to do washing and ironing during two or three days in the week. MRS. NASS, No. 15 North Erie-st.

Nurses.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A respectable private family, by an American woman, widow, thoroughly competent. Address L 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A widow lady. Wages not so much an object as a pleasant home; references. Address L 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper; is willing to do the work for a small family. Call, forenoon, 446 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO second work. Inquire at 449 Wabash-av., in basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR SOME FIRST-class girls, for cooking, chamber, and laundry work. Call early, before your neighbors get them. 446 Wabash-av., Room 4.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG LADIES, in a store; can give the best of references. Call or address 856 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS copyist, cashier, or clerk in some honorable business; has had some experience. References given. Address L 80, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

I WILL PAY 8 AND 9 PER CENT COMMISSION FOR $125,000 for 5 years; secured by first-class inside real estate, worth thrice the amount in cash. Principals that can furnish all or part of the above amount will please address U 88, Tribune office.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND unimproved city property. Loans perfected without delay. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 188 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $1,000 to $20,000; real estate paper wanted; loans on leaseholds. B. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 178 State-st.

MONEY TO LOAN — ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities. W. VAN O. LINDA, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, furniture, and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 28.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN AMOUNTS $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. E. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

TO LOAN—$5,000, ON SHORT TIMES, ON CITY real estate, or well-secured paper; money in hand. Some first-class paper for sale. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

WANTED—$500 AGAINST THE BEST OF PERsonal property security and good interest, for 4 months. GEO. M. MILLER & CO., Law and Real Estate Office, 145 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$2,500 OR $3,000 FOR FIVE OR TEN years; real estate security. Address S 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$1,500 ON CHATTEL MORTgage of $4,500 worth of nearly new furniture; or will board a party very reasonable who will advance the cash and take security. Address L 67, Tribune office.

$2,000, $1,500, $1,000; THESE SUMS IN HAND to loan for 2 years on city real estate. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 OR $10,000, for five years, on first-class real estate security. Apply to R. H. FORRESTER, Attorney-at-Law, Metropolitan Block.

$24,000 PURCHASE-MONEY NOTES, IN sums of $250 to $3,000, for sale, secured by trust-deed. C. W. RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st., Room 2.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY security. F. E. SHANDREW, 85 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

I AM SELLING A SPLENDID FULL-SIZED 7-octave piano, with serpentine moulding and carved legs for $250 cash. You wonder how I can do it. Call and see them and I will explain. J. H. WOLCOTT, 251 Park-av.

$130 CASH WILL BUY A GOOD TONED 6¾ octave rosewood piano, Leight & Bradbury make; or will rent it for $5. 319 Lake-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LUMBER AND TIMBER CHEAP AT SHEPARD'S Yard, North Pier, near Light-House, 100 m ft long joist. Bills cut to order.

WANTED—50,000 GOOD BRICK CHEAP FOR cash, at 403 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—500,000 COMMON BRICK, BEST QUALity. M. D. FLAHERTY, 186 Madison-st., Room 13.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Dexter Park Association, and the Gentlemen Who Compose It.

Fine Trotting on the Track Yesterday—A Much-Needed Improvement in the Park Interior.

The Coming Horse, Dixie—What a Kentucky Authority Has to Say About Him.

International Amateur Boat-Racing—Sporting Events at Home and Abroad.

THE TURF.

THE DEXTER PARK CLUB.

The sudden leap into popularity which has been achieved by the Dexter Park Club has decided the officers of that organization to admit one hundred more members. The original number of 100 members has been filled up; the sheds and privileges for that number have been disposed of for $50 each. The additional hundred will be sold at $30 each, including all the privileges of the track, stands, club-house, admission of ladies, etc.,—all, in fact, but the sheds. The Secretary has opened his office in one of the spacious rooms off the exchange of the Pacific Hotel, where he can be found from 2 to 5 o'clock every afternoon to receive names and issue tickets to the additional hundred members. The Ladies' Grand Stand will be quite a new feature. It is being handsomely fitted up with 1,000 chairs, all numbered, so that ladies and gentlemen can have their seats secured in advance, and enjoy the same privacy and security from molestation that a first-class theatre affords. Admission to this stand has been fixed at $1. A ladies' refreshment-room has also been added, free from any objection, and conducted in a style befitting the dignity of the Club. No objectionable persons will be allowed in the ladies' stand, nor will outsiders be admitted to toilet-rooms. Now let the management avoid the pool-selling nuisance by banishing it to a remote corner of the field, and everything will be as it ought to be. The following list of members of the Club guarantee its tone, embracing, as it does, many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the State, and placing the organization on a par with, if not ahead of, any other in the United States:

David A. Gage,	R. C. Meservan,	Fred Gould,
George W. Gage,	H. T. Eames,	Chas. Durphy,
J. A. Ellis,	J. Aiken,	John A. King,
N. K. Fairbank,	Geo. C. Walker,	J. W. Parmelee,
John DeKoven,	O. B. Dickinson,	C. M. Culbertson,
Howard Priestly,	J. H. Dole,	B. M. Ford,
B. H. Campbell,	Joseph Medill,	J. A. Hamlin,
Ira Holmes,	W. M. Derby,	O. J. Griffith,
Gen. Sheridan,	L. Laflin,	Frank Milligan,
James Stinson,	D. B. Fiske,	J. G. Bead,
Abner Taylor,	J. M. W. Jones,	O. P. McKay,
E. S. Wadsworth,	J. A. Holmes,	S. H. Wheeler,
H. C. Goodrich,	John C. Partridge,	M. P. Beecher,
Joel D. Harvey,	Harry Fox,	John B. Lyon,
A. J. Wright,	Alfred Spink,	T. S. Kirkwood,
C. S. Munson,	Henry Graves,	O. J. Adams,
Fred. Gaylord,	John T. Lester,	R. R. Day,
W. C. Hough,	L. S. Hodges,	John Somes,
D. H. Hill,	W. F. Tucker,	H. F. Pickett,
Edgar Williamson,	A. S. Gage,	Philip Wadsworth,
W. S. Shepherd,	J. C. Simpson,	W. R. Loomis,
George Sherman,	John B. Sherman,	Enos Ayers,
J. G. Brown,	Wash. Hesing,	C. J. Blair.
Charles H. Reed,	E. G. Asay,	

AT DEXTER PARK, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON,

there was a very enjoyable private race between Mr. Tom Foley's black colt Tod Cowles and a bright sorrel colt belonging to a wealthy banker, residing on Michigan avenue. There were only a few gentlemen present, and these went out for the purpose of sending their own roadsters around the track a few times. Mr. Morse's bay horse Perine, an animal that once showed time down in the thirties, trotted with the colts for one heat. After two ineffectual starts, the three were sent away for the first heat. The banker's nag broke at the very commencement, and, being young and inexperienced, could not be got down until the others were far ahead. The race between Tod and Pevine down the back stretch and around the corner was a very pretty one, the horses being neck and neck all the time, and going at their best. Pevine dropped off going around on the home-stretch, and consequently Foley's property won easily by over a length in 2:42½. The time astonished Tom more than anybody else, as he imagined the colt's best gait to be 2:50. The result of the first heat, however, proved that the animal is one of the best and most promising of our local trotters. He made the second heat in 2:44¼, and again defeated the banker's horse with ease. The latter made two or three wild breaks, but still managed to get around in 2:48. The third heat was won by Tod by several lengths in 2:42¾, which is remarkably good time for the third mile for a young and green horse. The spectators prophecied a good record for Tod in the fall, and he was removed to his stall. He is one of the squarest, most reliable, and withal most stylish, horse at the Park to-day, and will undoubtedly hold his own among 2:35 trotters if nothing happens to him. The banker's horse is a good one, but he needs more practice and training.

AN IMPROVEMENT

in the arrangements on the track is the removal of the old Judges' stand from between the running and trotting tracks, which was done yesterday afternoon by Mr. Joseph Cairn Simpson, who is making preparations for the coming meeting in a thoroughly and masterly way. The stand has been placed outside of the outer track fence, at the rear of the saloon, and will be given over to pool selling and buying. This is the proper place for the auctioneers and their patrons. It is close enough to the track, and at the same time sufficiently far away from where the main body of the spectators will sit to save it from the execrations of those people who admire horse-racing, but never bet on it. The view of the track from all the stands is now entirely unobstructed.

DEXTER'S DESTINED RIVAL.

The Hopkinsville (Ky.) *Conservative*, of the 16th, has the following to say about a comparatively unknown horse named Dixie, which has sprung up rather suddenly in that State, and which is looked upon as the "coming animal":

Some weeks since we noticed the sale by Messrs. Bryant & Baker of their trotting horse Dixie, at $1,000 cash. As Dixie had been used and known up to that time only as a saddle-horse, having only been handled by a trainer for about two weeks previously, some seemed to doubt the correctness of the statement. By way of showing that Dixie was not over-estimated, we will state that we have it from reliable authority that the present owner of Dixie has declined an offer of $10,000 for him, and furthermore declares that $25,000 would be no inducement for the young prodigy. Dixie can already trot his mile in 2 minutes and 25 seconds, and, after thorough training, Dexter may look to his laurels. Dexter's best time is 2:17¼, showing a difference of 7¾ seconds only; whereas Dexter was well matured, properly and thoroughly trained, while Dixie is young, unaccustomed to the turf, and has only been under training for about five or six weeks. Dixie has as yet made no race, from the fact, no doubt, that, should he enter the ring of green and untried horses at Nashville, he could win at most only a purse of about $150, and then, having made a record, he would be excluded from the "green ring" in the fall races of the East, where the purses do not stop at hundreds. Whatever Dixie may be known to have accomplished, he cannot, under the turf rules, be excluded from the green ring, or the ring of untried horses, until he has first made a race, and it has been recorded on the turf register. If we are correctly informed, only twenty horses in the whole country have trotted their mile under 2:23, and half of those were of the Rysdik Hamiltonian family, from which we claim that our Dixie has descended; *i. e.*, Dixie's dam was by a Canadian horse raised in Bourbon, and brought by N. K. Mitchison to Caldwell; Dixie's grand dam was of the Philip and Romulus stock, and Romulus was said to have come from the Hamiltonians. Mr. R. I. Baskes, of this place, owns the dam of Dixie and her two-year old filly, and we learn from Mr. R. himself that he has just received a letter from Connecticut requesting a full description of Dixie's dam; also to know whether he will part with her, and at what figures. 'Tis truly wonderful how a Kentucky scrub of only five or six weeks' training could have attained so wide a reputation. Yet the celebrated trotter, Bob O'Blennis, who in the first race that he ever made, entered against the far-famed Lady Jane Suffolk, at St. Louis, and though he failed to win the race because of breaking, yet in the one heat only in which he was kept down to his work he made better time than Lady Jane had ever been able to do on that track, and in a subsequent race, two weeks later, he beat her fairly. That horse was bought in this State for sixty dollars only. Other horses have been sold recently in our county for as much as Dixie brought. Messrs. Jessup & Means shipped two to New York since the sale of Dixie, for which they got $1,000 each. Mr. Wm. Brown shipped one at $1,000 to Texas, and has since sold others at from $500 to $1,000. Mr. James Parish has declined an offer of $5,000 for his trotting mare, Lucile, from Bacon's Exchequer. Lucile is young and thought quite promising, and if she is going to make any man a fortune we would as gladly have it fall to our generous friend Parish as to any gentleman in our county.

ELSEWHERE.

UNION CITY, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNION CITY, IND., June 19.—The interest in to-day's races has been more than the most sanguine expected. Our city is full to-night of strangers from all parts of the country, and so far the success of the Association is assured. The first race to-day was for horses that never beat 3 minutes, for a purse of $450.

SUMMARY.

Whalebone	1	1	1
Materia Maid	2	2	2
Lucy Boy	3	3	3

Time—2:38.

The next was a pacing race, free to all, for a purse of $400.

SUMMARY.

Copperbottom	1	1	1
Hoosier Tom	3	2	2
Billy Hopper	2	3	3
Gipsey Tom	4	4	4
Cotton Picker	5	5	5

Time—2:26

This was one of the most exciting races of the season, and large amounts of money changed hands.

The next was a running dash of 440 yards, resulting: Red Rover, 1; Maggie Taylor, 2; Billy, 3; Nettie Armstrong, 4. Time, 2:51¼.

The weather promises fair for to-morrow, which will be the best part of the programme. First, a double-team trot for a purse of $100; second, a pacing race for horses that never beat 3 minutes, for a purse of $250; third, a trot free for all, for a purse of $600. Pool-selling is lively for all the races.

AT PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 19.—The first day of the spring meeting in this city was very fine, and the attendance fair. The first race, mile and one-half dash, for a purse of $150, free for all, was won by McKinney's Roxey, by West Roxbury, dam Flora Menard, by Texan, beating Reynolds' sorrel filly by Zero, in 2:53¼.

The second race, mile and repeat, for a purse of $200, second horse $50, free for all, was won by S. M. Reynolds' bay filly Venus, by Zero, dam Ada Leonard, by Epsilon, beating Bailey's Fannie B. and Stickley's Lanegan, in 1:48¾ and 1:47¾.

Preparations are being made for a large attendance of visitors to-morrow.

SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—The races on the track of the Blooded Horse Association yesterday afternoon were both won by Springfield horses. The breeders' purse of $700, a three-quarters of a mile dash, was won by Jones' filly Sangamo, and the smaller purse by Waddee's horse Billy Duff. There was a large number of entries.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The attendance at the Jerome Park to-day was small. The first race, of 1¼ mile, for $500, was won by John Boulger; time, 2 minutes.

The second race of 1 mile, for $600, was won by Joe Daniels; time, 1:44¼.

The last race, two mile heats, for a purse of $1,000, was a walk-over for Hubbard.

PITTSBURGH DRIVING PARK RACES.

PITTSBURGH, June 19.—At the third day's meeting of the Pittsburgh Driving Park, the first race was for a purse of $1,500, best three in five heats.

First Heat—The favorite mare Taylor having the lead, King William second. King William won the heat by a hard struggle, amid the wildest excitement, in 2:36.

Second Heat—King William took the lead, and, although hard pushed by White Hawk, won the heat by a head in 2.35.

Third Heat—King William took the lead. On the first quarter White Hawk broke badly, but gained the heat by a neck's length in 2:38¾. Considerable dissatisfaction was manifested at the judges' decision, as it is claimed that White Hawk galloped half of the course.

Fourth Heat—White Hawk was the favorite in the pools at odds of 30 to 20 against the field. King William seemed the choice. The horses got off together, White Hawk breaking badly on the first and second quarters. The judges, after consultation, decided this a dead heat between King William and White Hawk, with Lucretia Borgia third, Hot Punch fourth, Mary Taylor fifth. Time, 2:40.

Fifth Heat—Lucretia Borgia took the lead, King William second. White Hawk gained rapidly on the third quarter, and won the heat by three lengths. Time—2:44.

Sixth Heat—Only two horses started—White Hawk and King William; White Hawk leading and winning the heat and race in 2:45½.

SUMMARY.

White Hawk	3	2	1	1	1	
King William	1	1	2	2	2	
Mary Taylor	2	3	4	5	5	
Lucretia Borgia	4	4	3	3	3	
Hot Punch	5	5	4	4	4	

Time—2:36; 2:35; 2:38¾; 2:40; 2:44; 2:45½.

Pacing race for $500. Four horses started, namely, Harry, Hunkidori, Nancy, and Dave. Harry was the favorite, and won the race in three straight heats. Time—2:33; 2:33; 2:27¼.

JACKSON, MICH.

DETROIT, June 18.—The third day of the Jackson races rose quite hot, but clouds and a fine breeze kept the temperature comfortably down. The attendance was much larger than on yesterday. The two races passed off in good shape, although presenting no special features of interest. In the 2:40 race pools sold: Frank Palmer, $10; Vaughn, $4. Six horses started, Bay Dan being withdrawn. The dash was closely contested between Nyck and Vaughn, the former winning taking the first purse, $700; second purse, $400, by Vaughn, named by F. F. Wanmaker, Chicago; third purse, $200, by Lady Faucett, named by T. P. Roach, Cincinnati; fourth purse, $150, by Bob Hunter, named by Bob Hunter, Terre Haute, Ind.

SUMMARY.

Nyck, bl. g.	2	1	4	1	1
Vaughn, br. g.	1	3	1	4	3
Lady Faucett, br. mare	3	5	6	3	2
Bob Hunter, b. g.	4	4	3	2	5
Maggie Casey, bl. m.	6	6	5	5	4
Frank Palmer, r. g.	5	2	2	dr	

Time—2:35¼; 2:29¼; 2:39; 2:41; 2:40¼.

Seven horses started.

In the 2:30 race Logan won in three straight heats, without serious difficulty. The pools sold even on Logan and the field. Logan, named by P. Winneman, Joliet, takes the first purse, $750; Milly Caldwell, named by L. V. Caldwell, Cincinnati, takes the second, $400; Lady Lightfoot, named by Samuel Reynolds, Pirrepont Manor, N. Y., third, $200; Hattie, named by T. P. Roach, Cincinnati, fourth, $150.

SUMMARY.

Logan, c. h.	1	1	1
Milly Caldwell, s. m.	2	3	2
Lady Lightfoot, b. m.	4	2	3
Hattie, c. m.	3	5	5
Hope, s. g.	6	4	4
Edgar, black g.	5	6	dr
Lottie, br. m.			dist.

Time, 2:33, 2:36¼, 2:34¼.

Some beautiful work was done in this race, especially in the second heat. Nearly $15,000 in pools sold on these two races.

To-morrow is free for all. Byron and Pilot Temple will start, Mohawk, Jr., being withdrawn. Also, a $250 race with Emma, James H., Lady Ida, Rough and Ready, Albert, Dan Brown, Ada F. George, Barney, Bay Dan, Joe Udell, Henry Todd, Mattie Sturgeon, Mat Brewer, and Billy Sanderson. The pools are 10 to 4 on Pilot Temple and Byron, and in the $250 race, Udell 10, Todd, 5, Field, 3. Prospects of a storm to-morrow.

WAPAKONETA, OHIO.

WAPAKONETA, O., June 19.—The Wapakoneta Driving Park Association inaugurated their races yesterday afternoon. Dolly Varden won the trotting purse for horses that never beat three minutes. Time, 3:05, 3:03, and 3:03. The running race was won by Captain Jack in 1:20, 1:21, and 1:22. The track is a short half-mile, but is in excellent condition.

AQUATICS.

THE INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR RACES

have produced a result not surprising to those who have criticised even at a distance the peculiarities of our American aquatics. The complete defeat of the Harvard four-oared crew, by the strong team of Oxford, followed by the overwhelming triumph of the London Rowing Club over the ambitious Atlanta boys, has led thoughtful amateurs to an investigation of the various methods obtaining among University oarsmen in England. The consequence of this is a determination on the part of the rowing-men of Yale to adopt an alien stroke, and endeavor by this means to recover the ground they have lost in their contests with Harvard. We append the following correspondence to the New York *Tribune*, which is worthy of investigation by lovers of rowing:

NEW HAVEN, June 14.—The great interest taken by all boating men in the usual preparations for the college regatta is augmented this year by the fact that Yale is about to try the experiment of the English stroke. It was felt that there would be great risk in attempting a change so radical; but Yale's ill-success for several years seemed to indicate something wrong in her system of rowing. Capt. Cook has spent part of the last year at Oxford and Cambridge, and is now trying to introduce a stroke similar to that used in those universities.

I shall endeavor to give some notion of this system, new at least to us. It is in every respect just opposite to that rowed by Yale in last year's regatta. The general principle is, fast through the water and slow recover. The reach is moderate; the water is taken very deliberately, so as to avoid spanking or clipping, and the oar is then surged through on the stroke with the whole strength of the man. The legs have to take a very important part. In the beginning of the stroke they are drawn up with the knees apart, allowing the body, which is kept perfectly straight, to lie between them. The weight is put into the oar by first throwing the body back and then straightening the legs, thus moving the sliding seats about three inches. The arms are not used at all except in the recover. The feather is made by dropping the wrists, with the elbows close to the side, and the hands shoot forward rapidly on the recover, and get over the knees before the body begins to come forward.

The men sit low in the boat so as to do the work as nearly horizontal with the shoulders as possible, and make the boat move steadily on her keel. This stroke has one peculiarity which, I believe, is condemned by American oarsmen. The hands are held six or eight inches apart. By this it is claimed that what is lost in leverage by removing the inside hand toward the blade is gained by the power being applied in a direct line with the boat, beside allowing the chest and lungs more freedom. Of the stroke in general, any judgment now before it is tried is mere speculation. But certain results are already noticeable. The stroke proves easy on the wind, but it tells first on the muscles. Its effectiveness has been well tested in England on a long race. Whether enough speed can be put into it for a three-mile course remains to be shown.

The crew now pulls from 34 to 40 per minute; but the stroke is evidently a difficult one to catch. There is no regular swing of the body back and forth, rendering the time marked and easy, the movement being quick back and slow forward, compelling the oarsman to make a distinction in his motions with every stroke. The novel difficulties of this stroke, coupled with their confirmed habits in other styles, make the University crew rather slow in getting into form.

The last paragraph is either a savage criticism upon the attempt of the Yale oarsmen to accustom themselves to the "Oxford stroke," or else it displays the correspondent's ignorance of the subject. If it is true that, in the rowing of the trial crew, "there is no regular swing of the body back and forth," etc., then the Yale oarsmen have yet to learn one of the fundamental principles of scientific rowing.

BASE BALL.

A FIRST-CLASS AMATEUR CLUB

is needed in this city, and all who are in favor of organizing such an one are requested to meet at No. 154 South Halsted street at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Mutual Club, which can point to local reputation only, defeated the Bantams, yesterday, in a stern contest, by 15 to 8, which isn't a bad score for little fellows. W. T. Hall, of No. 454 Michigan avenue, who is the Secretary of the Mutuals, would like to hear from all clubs composed of boys under 14.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Base Ball—Baltimores, 10; Atlantics, 2.

THE TRIGGER.

A PIGEON TOURNAMENT,

to be governed by the Kennicott Club rules, will be shot at the Beloit Driving Park, Beloit, Wis., on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of July. Prizes amounting to $1,000 are offered. The entrance fee is $10, birds extra. The tournament is open to all, and it is to be presumed that the professional sharks who are constantly rushing around the country "taking in" unsuspecting amateurs, will capture all the prizes worth having. The honest people of Beloit, and the honest people of other places who will be in Beloit during the holiday week, had better keep a sharp eye on those fellows.

BELOIT, Wis., June 19.—A four days' pigeon-shooting tournament, open to all, has been arranged to take place at the Driving Park at this city, beginning July 1. The Fourth will be the big day.

NEW YORK.

Customs Frauds—Cheap Transportation—Colored Men Want Places on the Police Force—Mail Matter Burned—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 19.—James Stephens left on yesterday's steamer to take charge of the Irish Republican Brotherhood in Ireland.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, June 19.—The customs authorities are making an investigation into an attempt to defraud the revenue by what is characterized as a "heavy and hitherto respectable mercantile house." It seems that the house which is involved imported from Huddersfield, England, twelve large cases of fine Mexican shawls and shipped them to Mexico. Seven of these were reshipped to this port and invoiced from Mexico at $2.50 a shawl. Examination showed the invoice value of the shawls at Huddersfield to be 106 shillings sterling, or about a thousand per cent more. The goods are now in the seizure room of the Custom House.

An adjourned meeting of the business men who are interested in a solution of the railroad transportation problem was held yesterday, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of William Duryea, Chairman, and S. B. Thurber, Secretary. The organization is designed to be an active and influential auxiliary to the American Cheap Transportation Association, organized by the Produce Convention, held in the Astor House in May. In their address, issued, the promoters of the organization favor the construction of a double-track road, exclusively for freight, to be owned but not operated by the Government, by means of which goods can be laid down in Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis, from New York, in about three days, whereas it now takes ten. The address also says that it is not intended that this movement shall be a political one any further than the present monopolies compel it to be.

The Postmaster at Batavia, N. Y., has informed the Postmaster of this city that the mail matter which left this city at 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, was nearly all burned before it reached that place. The matter was nearly all intended for delivery in the Western States, and included, besides the New York mail, forty-eight sacks of papers and eighteen pouches of letters, the large Eastern mail received at Albany. An investigation has been ordered.

Gov. Dix has signed the New York Industrial Exhibition bill.

The police, last night, arrested William Lambert, a curb-stone broker, at Reservoir Square, charged with attempting to negotiate bonds stolen from Ketcham's banking house, Toledo, Ohio. One of the stolen bonds for $1,000, No. 31, was found on his person. On the 5th of April last, bonds of $21,000 altogether were stolen. Lambert has been arrested before.

There was great excitement at the police headquarters owing to a report that the Commissioners were about to appoint twenty-five colored men on the police force as patrolmen. Commissioner Russell says he supposes the rumor arose from a resolution yesterday to appoint twenty-five colored men street sweepers, but if the motion is made to appoint colored patrolmen, he will support it, as the question of equality is settled and colored men should have their rights.

The Attorney-General has decided that the resignation of Surveyor Cornell took effect on the 31st of January last, and not on the day of the appointment of his successor. This decision is believed to deprive Cornell of his share of the moieties from the famous Phelps-Dodge case, amounting to $22,000.

The Coroner's jury to-day found Edward Kirtland guilty of killing Patrick Duffy, by stabbing, on Sunday night, and Kirtland was sentenced to the Tombs.

Gen. Horatio G. Stevens was buried to-day. He commanded the fort at Castle Garden in 1812. The Order of the Cincinnati attended the funeral. He was the first militia General in this State.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, W. M. Newman recovered $39,990, gold, of George Goddard, the latter being charged with driving the former from his store in Arkansas in 1861.

The heat to-day was excessive, the mercury being 94° in the shade. There were a number of sunstrokes.

Among the speakers at the National Division Sons of Temperance, to-day, was Mrs. DeGeer, of Illinois.

Gold Discoveries in Wyoming.

LARAMIE CITY, Wy., June 19.—Considerable interest and excitement prevails here over the recent discovery of rich and extensive placer gold mines about the head-waters of the Big Laramie River and its tributaries. Experienced and reliable men who have been prospecting in that region, report that there are forty or fifty miles of gulches which will pay $10 per day to the man. Several parties are leaving here for those mines to commence work. It is some thirty-five or forty miles from this city.

Somnambulistic Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A terrible tragedy took place near Santa Rosa, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Charles Hoefner and Valentine Scheiner were sleeping together in their store. Hoefner dreamed that a man was robbing the store, and fired at Scheiner and killed him. Hoefner was dismissed on the ground that it was perfecty accidental. The men were on perfectly friendly terms.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—The steamers India, City of Limerick, and City of New York have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Arrived — Steamship Cambria, from Bremen.

WASHINGTON.

Moseby's Political Programme as Told By Himself.

Another Report Concerning Van Buren's Irregularities.

Postal Card Treaty Negotiations With Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19.—The President, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Gen. Babcock, arrived here this morning. There was no formal Cabinet meeting, though all the heads of Departments were in consultation with the President, every member of the Cabinet being in Washington. The President will leave for Long Branch to-morrow evening. The Cabinet officers called at different times during the day and transacted mainly routine business of their respective offices. Mr. Robeson read to the President his report on the Polaris investigation.

THE KU-KLUX PREACHER ELSOLL.

Persons ignorant of the facts declare that the pardon of the South Carolina Ku-Klux preacher Elsoll was procured on the ground that he was not a regular member of the order, but joined it for the purpose of inducing the leaders to abandon their criminal ways. The truth is, Elsoll was an exceedingly dangerous man, and, clothed with the influence of his sacred calling, did more than any one man in the State to keep the Ku-Klux together. Now that he is released from Federal power, it is probable that he will be tried by the State authorities for embezzling Sunday-school funds.

COL. MOSEBY

has again been interviewed, and is represented as having said that he desires to win the Conservatives of Virginia over to the Administration; that Gen. Grant agrees with his (Moseby's) policy, though the Radicals are opposed to it; that Grant is the ablest man in America; that he will stump the State for Grant's third term; that he will take no part in the ensuing Gubernatorial election; favors ex-Gov. Wise or Mr. Lyons, and so does Grant, and that he (Moseby) is an Administration Conservative, and is eternally opposed to carpet-baggers and plunderers.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The act of Congress establishing the Department of Justice makes it the duty of the Attorney-General to report annually to Congress the business of his department, including statistics of crime arising under the laws of the several States. To enable him to do so, he has sent to the Wardens of the several State and county prisons and Penitentiaries throughout the nation tabular blanks, to be filled out and returned here, showing the number of inmates on the 1st of January last, their nativities, terms of sentence, nature of crime, etc.

VAN BUREN'S CASE.

The Secretary of State has received a second report of the Commission appointed to investigate the conduct of Gen. Van Buren as United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, which is understood to contain evidence confirmatory of the misconduct already reported, and also additional revelations of a disgraceful character.

A FATAL CASE OF CHOLERA

is reported from Georgetown, in this District, the victim being a lady.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authority for the statement that he has no intention of resigning; that he has not been offered, nor would he accept, any position at the head of a foreign banking house, as has been published. Judge Richardson was appointed Secretary of the Treasury with the understanding that he was to remain, except some serious difference of opinion should arise between himself and the President. So far, they are in perfect accord on all matters pertaining to the financial policy of the Government. The stories about Secretary Richardson's resignation have all had their origin in Wall street, and it is believed they were started for speculative purposes.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CANADIAN POSTAL TREATY.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Postmaster-General to-day signed additional articles to the present postal treaty with Canada, providing for an interchange of postal cards of the United States and the Dominion, at the prepaid rate of two cents in full to its destination in either country, the prepayment to be effected by affixing to the card an ordinary one cent postage stamp. Postal cards not so additionally prepaid are not to be forwarded. Correspondence has been in progress with the Canadian authorities for some time on this subject, and it is known that these additional articles will be promptly signed on the part of the Dominion. If thus concluded, the arrangement will go into effect on July 1.

POSTMASTERS.

The President to-day appointed the following Postmasters: Wm. H. Mann, Gilman, Ill.; Emory Gregg, Fairbury, Ill.; Thos. Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; Geo. K. Kimball, Golden City, Col.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President appointed as Internal Revenue Collectors Josiah Andrews for the Second District of Michigan, and Adam Nast for the Third District of Illinois; also William S. Defrees, of New Mexico, agent for the Indians of Magnois Pueblo Agency.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Postmaster-General to-day determined to issue an order directing that all postal cards which cannot be delivered to the person addressed shall be immediately returned to the writer without charge.

ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

The Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General to-day awarded the contract for supplying the Post-Office with registered package envelopes during the next fiscal year to Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., New York City, they being the lowest bidders.

THE JUNIATA CRUISE.

Commander Braine, of the Juniata, is here for the purpose of receiving final and additional instructions concerning the cruise of the Juniata. On his return trip Commander Braine will make soundings along the coast of Newfoundland.

THE MEXICAN RAID.

Information has been received at the War Department that the Legislature of Texas has commended Col. Mackenzie's late pursuit and chastisement of the Kickapoo Indians. There is a decrease in the customs receipts and an increase in cattle stealing reported by Treasury Agent Abbott at El Paso Del Norte.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

Collectors of Customs and of Internal Revenue have been instructed, by circular, to report to the United States Attorneys the facts in all seizures within ten days after the seizure is made.

THE PRESIDENT,

accompanied by Gen. Babcock, arrived here early this morning, and will return to Long Branch by Friday night's train. It is not supposed that there will be any formal Cabinet meeting in the meantime, although the heads of the Departments will call on him for the transaction of business of a routine character.

THE BORDER COMMISSIONERS.

Among the early callers, this forenoon, were Messrs. Robb, Savage, and Osborn, the Commission appointed to inquire into the outrages and depredations on the Rio Grande. Although this visit was mainly one of courtesy, there was some incidental conversation relative to the results of the inquiry. The President expressed his satisfaction with the labors of the Commission, and remarked that he would do all in his power to afford the required relief to those who had so severely suffered by the raids.

NEW CONSULS.

It was stated several days ago that there would be about twenty changes in Consulates, for the benefit of the President's Southern political friends. Several such changes have already been made, the latest being the appointment of Henry Ray Myers, of Alabama, Consul at Hamilton, Ont., in place of Blake, suspended.

SECRETARY BELKNAP.

The Secretary of War has returned.

WON'T BE GIVEN UP.

The Secretary of War telegraphed Gen. Sheridan that the Government decides not to return the Kickapoos captured by Gen. McKenzie.

VALUABLE APPOINTMENT.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Washington special states that George P. Sanger was to-day appointed United States District Attorney for Massachusetts.

Railroad Accidents.

BLOOMINGTON, June 19.—Last evening a passenger-train, bound north on the Illinois Central Railroad, ran into an Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western freight train at the crossing of these lines near this city. The engine of the Central train was demolished and several cars of grain were badly smashed. It is claimed that the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western train did not stop at the crossing.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—While a train, with two engines attached, belonging to the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, and a train, with one engine, belonging to the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road, were running as one train on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road, a few miles from Kansas City, on Saturday last, they collided with a train going west, and the four locomotives were almost entirely ruined. Several stock cars were smashed. The four engineers were more or less injured, one of them, named Snyder, it is thought, fatally. The loss in engines and cars is about $75,000.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity
6:53 p. m.	29.82	78	73
11:18 a. m.	29.77	86	51
2:00 p. m.	29.74	90	56
3:53 p. m.	29.74	90	76
9:00 p. m.	29.87	78	39
10:18 p. m.	29.89	73	46

OTHER REPORTS.

CHICAGO, June 19—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Weather.
Breckinridge	29.80	58	N. W., gentle.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.58	71	W., brisk.	Threat'ning
Cairo	30.00	77	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.17	68	S. E., fresh.	Fair.
Chicago	29.89	73	N. W., gentle.	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.89	80	S. W., fresh.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.70	80	S., brisk.	Clear.
Davenport	29.92	77	N. W., light.	Clear.
Denver	30.03	72	N. W., light.	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.66	81	N. W., fresh.	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.90	68	S. W., gentle.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.90	76	N., fresh.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.94	70	W., fresh.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.84	70	N. W., fresh.	Clear.
Omaha	29.99	71	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.87	66	W., gentle.	Clear.
Toledo	29.68	83	S. W., brisk.	Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, on Friday, light to fresh winds, mostly from the southwest and northwest, and very generally clear or partly cloudy weather are probable. From the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the Upper Lakes and Minnesota, very generally clear and somewhat cooler weather and winds diminishing to gentle and fresh from the north and west. For the Middle States and Lower Lake Region, during Friday, very generally clear weather and gentle to fresh and occasionally brisk winds from the west and northwest, with lower temperature over the latter. For New England, occasional rain areas over the northwestern portion to-night, but on Friday, clear or partly cloudy weather, with winds veering to fresh and occasional brisk southwesterly and northwesterly.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty four hours ending 3 p. m., June 19, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	27 ft.	11 in.		
Cincinnati	8 ft.	11 in.	9 in.	
Davenport	11 ft.	10 in.		2 in.
Fort Benton	8 ft.	4 in.	2 in.	
Keokuk	12 ft.	3 in.	1 in.	
Leavenworth	.. ft.	8 in.	1 in.	
Louisville	5 ft.	.. in.		2 in.
Marietta	4 ft.	4 in.	11 in.	
Memphis	22 ft.	6 in.		1 in.
Nashville	11 ft.	.. in.	6 in.	
*New Orleans	2 ft.	8 in.		3 in.
Omaha	13 ft.	9 in.		3 in.
Pittsburgh	3 ft.	2 in.		4 in.
Shreveport	27 ft.	6 in.		
St. Louis	23 ft.	11 in.		5 in.
St. Paul	12 ft.	9 in.		2 in.
Vicksburg	36 ft.	.. in.		6 in.
Yankton	13 ft.	9 in.		1 in.

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD.

Raid on the Gamblers—Incorporated—The Rinderpest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 19.—By order of the Mayor, a raid was made on a gambling-house last night, and about twenty-five knights of the green cloth captured, together with their implements of warfare. The authorities intend to follow up this assault until every gambling-house in the city is broken up.

The American Bureau of Mines, of Chicago, capital $500,000; the Briggs Bros. Bolt and Nut Machine Company, of Chicago, capital $500,000; and the Mulligan Monument Association, Chicago, have to-day received certificates of incorporation from the Secretary of State.

A great many horses and cows are dying here with a disease which presents some of the symptoms of the epizootic.

POLITICAL.

Maine Republican State Convention—The Salary-Grab and Other Frauds Denounced.

BANGOR, Me., June 19.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, Eugene Hale presiding. The usual committees were appointed, and the Convention balloted for Governor. The following is the result:

Whole number of votes	1,203
Nelson Dingley, Jr.	816
James M. Stone	211
Edward Kent	170
Scattering	6

Nelson Dingle, Jr., was declared nominated.

The resolutions protest against granting the public lands to canals and railroads; denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions and the salary-grab, and demand the repeal of the law by which the back-pay was obtained.

DESPERADOES.

A Gang of Eighty Betrayed by One of Their Number.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—A special to the *Enquirer* reports the arrest at Owensville, Ky., yesterday, of an outlaw named Hogan, who has confessed the names of eighty members of a large band of desperadoes of which he has been a member. He says this line of robbers and thieves extends from Pendleton County through Kentucky and Virginia into North Carolina. A man named Satterfield was arrested at Owensville, on his own information, charged with setting that place on fire.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—A dispatch from Harrisonburg, Va., says: At an election held there yesterday the town subscribed an additional $25,000 to the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, better known as the narrow-gauge. If completed it will form the connecting link between 13,000 miles of narrow gauge roads in the Valley of the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The meeting of the Directors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company took place to-day. The resignation of John F. Tracy as President was accepted, and Albert Keep, of Chicago, was elected to that position. M. L. Sykes was elected Vice-President and Secretary and Treasurer, to take effect July 1. Mr. S. O. Howe was chosen Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, in place of C. R. Marvin, resigned. The question of a dividend was not reached, but the Directors meet again to-morrow, when probably some action will be taken in the matter.

NEW YORK, June 19.—It is reported that, at the forthcoming election of the Erie Railroad Company, Alexander S. Diven, John Taylor Johnston, and Homer Ramsdell will retire from the Directory, and that President Devereaux, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad will be chosen Vice-President. Mr. McHenry, one of the principal Directors of Erie in London, is expected in New York this month, among other things to arrange certain matters relative to the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western Railways.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Connecticut Senate yesterday passed the Usury law, fixing the rate of interest at 7 per cent.

No preparations are being made to celebrate the 4th of July in Peoria, and no public demonstration will take place.

The schooner Gilson Carman was lost off the coast of Brazil, May 20. She was from New London, on her way to San Francisco.

Albert B. Williams, the soldier indicted for murder at Fort Niagara, and in jail for two years, pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was yesterday sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for one year, and to pay a fine of $500.

Gov. Beveridge, Auditor Lippincott, Secretary of State Harlan, Col. Macombe and others of the United States Engineer Corps, were at Peoria yesterday, inspecting the mouth of Copperas Creek, for the purpose of viewing the site proposed for the new lock and dam. The Government has agreed to spend $80,000 on the enterprise.

The liabilities of the firm of S. R. McClean & Co., bankers, of Pittsburgh, which suspended a day or two ago, cannot as yet be fully ascertained. It is alleged that the depositors' accounts will reach $60,000, the rest being divided among banks and bankers. The assets are considerably in excess of the liabilities, and it is thought an amicable settlement will be made at an early day.

MADISON.

Commencement Exercises at the State University—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 19.—The annual commencement of the State University compared favorably to-day, with any previous one, though the number of graduates was somewhat smaller than last year, being forty-seven in all, of whom twenty-five were from the law school, fourteen from the scientific school, seven from the classical college, and three from the school of engineering. Several were from adjoining States; one from Jeddo.

The finest effort of the day was the first honor oration of J. W. Bashford, of Fayette, on "Development by Synthesis," combining the elements, material, mental and spiritual, with hand, and head, and heart work to produce the highest results.

F. W. Coon warmly advocated co-operation as a defense against monopolies.

G. S. Maxon, of Washington County, gave warning of a political revolution unless co-operation and men in high places gave over endeavoring to use the people and Government for their agrandizement.

H. N. Hewitt, of Delafield, regarded the elevation of the laborer as best attainable by his education, and by employers forming co-operative associations with them, and allowing them a share in the profits.

James How, of Madison, scathingly condemned the corruption of the day, and suggested a basis of reform in cultivating sterner honesty among the people and holding public servants to stricter account.

Other graduates had theories of less public interest.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Gov. C. C. Washburn and E. G. Ryan, of Milwaukee.

A great merit of the graduating exercises was their brevity, all, including sixteen orations, occupying little over two hours.

The Alumni address by George W. Bird, last night, on "Facts," was largely illustrated by selections from history, and was a creditable effort. The poem by George D. Cline was rather a lame effort.

The Alumni this afternoon elected Col. W. F. Vilas, of this city, President.

It was resolved to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the University next February.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union last evening elected the Rev. Father Willard, of Fond du Lac, President, and had a stirring meeting, with numerous strong speeches.

Articles of association of the Wisconsin Railway Company were filed at the office of the Secretary of State to-day.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

At half-past 8 o'clock, a little girl named Maggie Collins was accidentally shot over the left eye by a musket in the hands of a man named Frank Bailey. The accident happened at No. 384 Fourth street. Dr. C. J. Lewis extracted the ball, which did not break the bone. The wound is not dangerous. Bailey was locked up at the Union Park Station.

Northwestern Saengerfest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 19.—Strangers in attendance on the Saengerfest are already arriving, and to-night the streets are crowded with animated throngs. A number of arches are being stretched across Main and Iowa streets and Coulon avenue, while stores and private residences in many portions of the city are decorated with flags, festoons, evergreens, and leaves, giving to the city a decided gala-day appearance. The first formal concert and reception will be held at the Congregational Church to-morrow night, when Mayor Peaslee will tender the singing societies the hospitalities of the city. The Saturday and Sunday concerts will be given at the new Round-House of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad Company, which has been put in order for the occasion, and handsomely decorated with flowers, festoons, and wreaths of every description, while in the body of the building seats are placed for 10,000 visitors. Most of the societies and delegations will arrive to-morrow. The Milwaukee Musical Society, under the leadership of Prof. Von Gumpert, while en route to Dubuque, entertained the citizens of Freeport with a grand concert at the Opera-House, which was patronized by a large and appreciative audience.

A Wedding Tour on the Erie Canal.

A young man residing at Castleton eloped with a grass widow recently. Arriving at Albany the bridegroom fell short of funds; but this mishap was remedied, however, by a generous-hearted canal-boat captain, to whom they had related their misfortunes, and the nuptial knot was duly tied, after which they shipped with the gallant captain, the bride as cook and the bridegroom as driver, for a trip to Buffalo. When a short distance from Albany, the captain declared the bridegroom to be utterly incompetent for the position of driver, and accordingly landed him on the tow-path, and left him without money and without friends. The bride was informed that she could accompany him if she desired, but she elected to remain with the brave captain, and the honeymoon was promptly ended.

St. Louis Failures.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The following provision dealers failed here yesterday: Harris & Thomas, liabilities, $325,000; Guthrie & Co., liabilities, $250,000; Cheatham, Dranghan & Co., liabilities, $375,000. The aggregate amount of meat on hand and bought for future, for which these firms are liable, is 6,000,000 pounds of meat and 20,000 barrels of pork. The indebtedness of the firms is here, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago.

Serious Charge Against a Clergyman.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 19.—The Rev. Mr. Lampe, of this city, pastor of the Second Church, and a teacher of German in the public school, was arrested yesterday for an attempted rape on a young girl 12 years of age, one of his scholars. He denied the charge and gave bail for his appearance. Parties cognizant are about equally divided as to his guilt or innocence.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 19.—Dr. P. J. Corcoran, who has been a prominent physician of this city for nearly sixteen years, and one of the most enterprising of our citizens, died to-day, after a brief illness. He was distinguished for his professional benevolence, and his loss will be mourned by the sick poor.

The California Wheat Crop.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Latest compiled returns of the wheat crop show an estimated yield of over 13,000,000 centals. The surplus for export will doubtless be fully as large as that of last year.

The Cholera.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—Deaths from cholera during the day, twenty negroes and four whites. The weather is considered much more favorable to-day than on Wednesday.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 19.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 69 cars reported to arrive, 2,018; total for the week, 10,389. Market slow for the want of stock, and little doing. All heavy cattle were disposed of, and the light stock was bought at about yesterday's prices. Six hundred were disposed of. Sales: 90 Illinois steers, 1,045 to 1,366 lbs, $5.00@6.37½; 117 Michigan steers, 1,000 to 1,056 lbs, $5.00@5.50; 29 Michigan stockers, 803 lbs, $4.00; 163 Cherokee steers, 904 to 1,145 lbs, $4.62½@5.50; 16 Indiana steers, 1,240 lbs, $5.75; 20 Ohio steers, 1,000 lbs, $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3,800; total for the week, 10,000. Market flat and heavy, and ¼ and ½c off yesterday's prices, buyers holding off. Most of the sales were made yesterday afternoon, before unfavorable advices from East were made known. The bulk of arrivals go East in first hands. The first sale of Canada lambs and sheep for this season was made to-day at $9.00 for the former, and $5.00 for the latter. Western clipped sheep rule $4.00@5.37½; Western wooled, $6.00@6.50; sales, 1,900. Ohio clipped sheep, 73 to 99 lbs; $4.50@5.62½; 216 Illinois sheep, 90 lbs, $5.00; 234 Indiana do, 87 lbs, $4.62½; 168 Canada lambs, 59 lbs, $9.00; 40 Canada sheep, 125 lbs, $5.00; 8 Canada bucks, 132 lbs, $7.00

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,000; total for the week, 11,500. Market dull and a shade weaker, but few loads offering. Most of the arrivals are through consignments. Sales: 534 Illinois hogs, 204 to 227 lbs, $5.00@5.20.

Albany Live-Stock Market.

ALBANY, June 19.—CATTLE—The supply promises to exceed that of last week. The market opens dull, not enough sales effected to establish quotations. The few sales made show a decline of ¼c.

MILCH COWS—Were in demand, and nearly all offered taken at $40.00@60.00 for inferiors; $60.00@70.00 for fair to good; and $75.00@90.00 for fancy.

SHEEP—Receipts, 23 car loads, mainly poor quality. But few sales were made and prices were unchanged. Sales of sheep at 5@6½c. No spring lambs in market.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,400. Nearly all went forward in first hands. Sales of Covington at $6.00@7.00; good and heavy, $7.00@7.50; grass-fed, $6.00@7.00.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—CATTLE—Dull and ¼c lower. Very best on sale to-day, 6@7¼c; that generally rated first quality, 5¼@6c; medium, or good fair quality, 4¾@5¼c. Sales, 1,223; receipts, 1,343.

HOGS—In fair demand and firmer. Corn fed, 6¾@7¼c; stillers, 6¼@6¾c; receipts, 8,159.

SHEEP—In fair demand. Common to fair, 4@5c; fair to good, 5@5¼c; receipts, 3,880.

MARRIAGES.

WILSON—ANDERSON—At the residence of the bride's father, 1494 Indiana-av., on Thursday, the 19th, by the Rev. Charles W. Whitlie, Lucius P. Wilson and Kittie, youngest daughter of Geo. Anderson, Esq., all of Chicago.

BATES—LEONARD—In this city, June 17, by the Rev. R. L. Collyer, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Richard W. Bates and Miss Maria Leonard, both of this city.

DEATHS.

AKERS—At Oak Park, on the 18th inst., William B. Akers.

Funeral at Unity Church, Oak Park, on arrival of noon train from Chicago to-day, 20th inst.

HAMILTON—June 19, of convulsions and measles, Alice C., aged 7 months and 19 days, infant daughter of James and Ann S. Hamilton.

Funeral to-day, at 4 o'clock p. m., from 101 Michigan-av., to Graceland.

ARBUCKLE—At the Old Ladies' Home, June 19, Mrs. Dorothy A. Arbuckle, aged 84 years.

Funeral at 10½ o'clock a. m.

MANDEVILLE—In New Orleans, June 18, George K. Mandeville, brother of Mrs. George H. Roset, of this city.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DELIVERY RIG, one of the best in the city; will sell altogether or separate. 287 West Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MARY McINEMAY IS IN THE city will she call at 1178 Wabash-av. at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIDS FOR A CELLAR, EXCAVATION, STONE and masonwork, received by CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 181 LaSalle-st.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated accounts adjusted; posting and general officework promptly attended to. Address L 18, Tribune office.

THE PECK AUTOMATIC PRINTING PRESS CO. offers to men of large capital, and also to men of moderate means, a monopoly in the job printing business. Call and investigate, and see the press in operation, at the Bissis House, corner Canal and West Randolph-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

New Carriages,

Open Wagons and Top Buggies,

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, June 20, at 10 o'clock, in Bowen's Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

WEST SIDE

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household Furniture,

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, &c.,

ON SATURDAY MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

AT 55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF

Assorted Glassware,

Teas, Groceries, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Carpetings, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, June 24, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen's Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

South Shore Property.

30 half-acre lots of beautiful Grove and Lake frontage. 10 acre-blocks of Lake frontage.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25,

At 2 o'clock p. m., at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st. (Bowen Bros. Block).

The above is the most beautiful Grove and Lake frontage property south of Chicago,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD.

To see the property, take the Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 3:40 p. m. train to Cornell Crossing, where conveyance will be found to take parties to the property, returning in time to take the 6 p. m. train. For particulars see maps and bills at office of F. B. Peck & Co., 131 Dearborn-st., and

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

CALL AND SEE THE

MAMMOTH AUCTION HOUSE!

ALSO, THE LARGEST SALE OF

Household Furniture

EVER OFFERED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SETS,

Parlor Suits of every description, Wardrobes, Meat Safes, Marble-top Tables, Pillar Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Ice Chests, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Mattresses, Parlor and Cook Stoves, 100 Mirrors, 15 Crates W. G. Crockery, 10 Crates Decorated Ware, 5 Casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 100 boxes Lamp Chimneys, Velvet and Wool Carpets, Piano Fortes, Organs, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Sewing Machines. Buggies and Harnesses (at 11 o'clock).

On Saturday, June 21, at 9 o'clock sharp.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Grand Closing Sale

OF

OIL PAINTINGS,

On Saturday Evening, June 21,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

At Store 953 Wabash-av.

This will be a rare chance to obtain Pictures, as the entire lot will be sold regardless of cost, to save shipping them back to Philadelphia.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIVE LOTS

ON SHURTLEFF-AV,

Bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.,

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24,

At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28; 24 feet front by 125 feet deep, to a 16-foot alley. Title perfect. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. These Lots are situated only five blocks west of State-st., in a thickly-settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. Cars to Thirtieth-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HOUSE AND LOT,

527 Wentworth-av.,

Between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 24, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises. Lot 25 by 125, with two-story frame house. Rents for $40 a month. Terms, [illegible] purchaser to assume a mortgage of $1,200, due [illegible], at 10 per cent interest, and balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Regular Saturday's sale of

Household Goods, &c.,

June 21, at 9½ o'clock, elegant Chamber Furniture, Parlor Sets, Bureaus in all styles, Bedsteads, Crockery, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Mattings, Glassware, [illegible] and a large assortment of general merchandise.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.
[illegible] South Canal-st.